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FIVE CENTS AT NEWS STANDS

OFFICIAL ATTITUDE ON IRISH REPRISALS TO BE MADE CLEAR

British Government Calling for
Exhaustive Reports With a
View to Arriving at Means
to Cope With the Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The growing number of reprisals being carried out in Ireland in reply to Sinn Féin outrages has introduced a new factor into a situation which was already perplexing. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns in official circles that the government's attitude toward this latest and serious development will be made clear.

At present, the Irish executive in Dublin is considering the matter anxiously and is calling for exhaustive reports which will enable it to arrive at some line of action and, if possible, fix responsibility for the recent events.

In the meantime the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is assured that the carrying out of punitive measures, on their own initiative, by any of the forces now engaged in the maintenance of law and order is causing the Chief Secretary great anxiety, and so seriously is the new development viewed by the authorities that the Cabinet is expected to discuss it next week.

After the incident at Balbriggan, comes the report of another serious affair at Trim, a small country town in County Meath, where houses and shops have been destroyed in retaliation for the destruction of a police barracks and the injuring of a policeman. Several lorries filled with soldiers visited the town on Sunday evening, but left after a demonstration, apparently on the assurance that there would be no further disturbances. At 3 a. m., however, a force of so-called "Black and Tans" invaded Trim and proceeded to a systematic destruction of the buildings. A hotel, a store, the town hall, and other places, numbering between 30 and 40 were fired before the invaders withdrew.

When the representative of The Christian Science Monitor discussed the reprisals question with officials today, the assurance was given that the reprisals find no favor with the authorities as a method of stamping out the Sinn Féin campaign of outrage.

They, however, frankly find themselves in difficulty in curbing the police, when other methods have failed to protect the forces of law and order, and if any extensive reprisals were to take place in the ranks of the Royal Irish Constabulary, a serious situation would arise. The exact status of the "Black and Tans" is that of recruits to the Royal Irish Constabulary, which now numbers approximately 10,000.

Owing to clothing difficulties, these men wore a mixed uniform of dark green and khaki, a fact which has given rise to the belief that they are a semi-military force.

Tzech Good Wishes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia (Tuesday)—The executive committee of the Tzecho-Slovak Christian Socialist Party has adopted a resolution forwarding sincere and enthusiastic good wishes to the Irish, and inviting Roman Catholics of the world to aid the Irish to obtain liberty and their legitimate rights.

Chief Secretary's Statement

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Reprisals in Ireland are neither connived at, nor supported by the government, it was declared today by Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland. He made this statement in reply to a recent declaration by General Sir Nevill Macready, commander of the military forces in Ireland.

"There is no truth in the allegation that the government connives at or supports reprisals," declared Sir Hamar in today's statement, made public in a special communication to the Pall Mall Gazette. "The government condemns reprisals, has issued orders condemning them, and has taken steps to prevent them. Nearly 100 policemen have been brutally murdered, five recently in Clare on one day by expanding bullets, resulting in horrible mutilation. In spite of the intolerable provocation, the police forces maintain their discipline, are increasing in number and efficiency, and command the support of every law-abiding citizen. The number of alleged reprisals is few and the damage done exaggerated."

RULING BARS WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office ST. LOUIS, Missouri—According to a ruling made public yesterday by Frank McAllister, attorney-general of Missouri, women are ineligible in the state Senate or the House of the Legislature. The "male" qualifications in the Constitution for these offices is not abrogated by the adoption of suffrage, it is held. In four counties of Missouri women have entered the race for places in the Missouri House.

PROMISE OF AID TO TZECHS WITHDRAWN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia (Tuesday)—Dr. Hotowetz, the Tzecho-Slovak Minister of Commerce, told a deputation of workers that there was enough wheat in the country to last two months. They had no securities abroad, and would have to hope for credits. They were promised 150,000,000 francs from Paris, and \$8,000,000 from the United States, but both promises had been withdrawn at the last moment because Russian troops were approaching their frontiers and the internal situation was not secure. The United States had told them frankly that the state of Central Europe did not hold out promise of development.

BRUSSELS MEETING DISCUSSES FINANCE

British Delegate at International
Conference Shows Need of
Economy Owing to Large
Destruction of Capital

London Times News Service BRUSSELS, Belgium (Tuesday)—Today's proceedings of the financial conference consisted of an interesting general discussion on public finance. It was initiated by R. H. Brand of Great Britain, one of the vice-presidents, who in the course of a 35 minutes' speech, laid down a number of commonsense propositions which should have a healthy clarifying effect on the minds of the delegates. Amongst other things, he went into the difficulties arising from the destruction and deterioration of capital and the consequently impaired productive capacity of Europe. England has been estimated to have lost perhaps one-sixth of its pre-war accumulated capital, while other European belligerents have lost probably more. The German Government estimated at Spa that the capital value of German wealth had been reduced from 220,000,000,000 gold marks, to 100,000,000,000.

He then stated that the only remedy for inflation is to arrest the increase of artificial purchasing power. The first and most important duty of public finance is that a government should pay its way.

After showing how governments could economize by reducing expenditures on armaments, he concluded by saying that Europe must have real peace and real international cooperation. "I have seen for myself in South Africa wonderful results of the mutual trust between former foes. It is generations before the past is obliterated, but if seed is once well sown, the tree will grow."

Capital Levy Opposed

Leon Delacroix, the Belgian Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, followed with a speech on a capital levy, in which he left it for some time uncertain whether he approved. Finally, however, he showed himself firmly against the idea, and appeared to favor rather a form of succession duties.

Lord Chalmers gave a few elementary conclusions, "based on simple facts of experience and human nature, and independent of geographical boundaries." He praised Mr. Delacroix for agreeing that it was fatal to "kill the goose which laid the golden eggs." "The nation which, in finance, relies on the printing press is doomed." Although elementary, the following maxims were, he said, fundamental: "Work hard, live hard, save hard." Only on this basis could there be hope for any of us.

In the afternoon Senator Victor Ricci of Italy, said that what his country had done was not to enter into endless discussions, but to undertake work of reconstruction. With reference to the balancing of her budget, she had hesitatingly imposed the heaviest taxation and established a tax on capital payable in 20 or 30 years.

Restoration in France

He was followed by Mr. Avenol, financial delegate of the French Government, who pointed out that, by restoration of the devastated areas, France had this year reduced half her need of foreign corn. This was an asset of between 2,000,000 and 3,500,000 tons, which she was giving to the rest of the world. Marcus Wallenberg of Sweden, Captain Volckmar of Norway, and Rodolphe DeHaller of Switzerland, and Mr. Brand summed up the debate. Certain financial matters were referred to a committee for consideration. On Tuesday, we shall have financial statements all day, beginning with Great Britain, and on Wednesday a general debate on currency and exchange.

GERMAN ALLIANCE PROPOSAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday)—The German members of the National Assembly have proposed that, at the elections, the public should be asked to vote on the question of alliance with Germany. The Christian Socialists and Social Democrats have voted practically unanimously against the proposal.

AMERICAN LABOR SHUNS RADICALISM

Samuel Gompers and Associate
Oppose Methods Advocated by
International Federation and
British "Council of Action"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The American Federation of Labor is finding it "extremely difficult, if not impossible," to continue international cooperation with European Labor. Samuel Gompers and Matthew Woll, in the current number of The Federationist, official organ of the federation, tell why they have come, for the moment, at least, to the parting of the ways with Robert Smillie and William Adamson and Jan Oudegeest. The Montreal convention, they say, was by no means satisfied with either the constitution or the aims of the new Labor international as laid down at Amsterdam, or with the later actions of the executive body. The chief objection to the new constitution, it is asserted, was that it completely abrogated a fundamental of the former Labor union international, namely, complete autonomy for each national federation.

Attitude Toward Soviets

Since the Montreal convention things have taken a turn for the worse, declare Mr. Gompers and Mr. Woll, citing a call by the Amsterdam executive for revolutionary measures by Labor in aid of the Soviets in their war against Poland. The chairman of the British Labor Party, claiming to speak for the British trade union movement, is said to have sent a similar cable message.

"The contents of these messages," it is asserted, "are thoroughly revolutionary and obviously animated with a desire to use the most extreme measures for strengthening the hold of the Soviet power in Russia and enabling it to extend its influence and dominate neighboring countries."

"These actions are all the more amazing, as British Labor, until recently, went on record as against any such revolutionary methods and instead demanded neutrality to Soviet Russia. . . . Before we show how complete has been the reversal of position it must be clearly stated that the present wild actions of the extremists who seem to have gained control over European Labor are at best to be regarded only as temporary. The fundamentally sane and democratic character of organized Labor in Great Britain is not to be questioned and powerful elements, equally sane, are to be found in every country on the Continent."

Soviet Propaganda Blamed

"The brainstorms which seem to have given the extremists temporary control must be regarded as a result, first, of the critical conditions now prevailing in Europe; and, second, of the enormous propaganda subsidized by the Soviet Government with money wrung from its bleeding and starving slaves in Russia."

The manifesto of the International Federation of Trade Unions was sent to the American Federation of Labor on September 8 with the request that "it be as widely circulated as possible among the workers of your country." Included within the demands of the manifesto were: Not a train carrying munitions must be worked; not a ship laden with war matériel must be allowed to leave harbor; not a single soldier must be transported. All workers are called upon to prepare, if necessary, for mass action by means of a general strike.

Along similar lines was a cable message received from William Adamson, chairman of the British Labor Party, on August 15, informing America of similar revolutionary measures proposed by the new "Council of Action" of Great Britain.

Federation Not Revolutionary

"The American Federation of Labor is not a revolutionary body and has never had any affiliation with any revolutionary body which would require it to give serious consideration to revolutionary proposals of any kind," Mr. Gompers and Mr. Woll iterate, calling attention to the fact that they recognize the need of revolution only against autocratic governments, while the United States is essentially democratic.

"The appeals of the International Federation of Trades Unions and of the 'Council of Action,' are appeals to revolutionary violence. The International Federation of Trades Unions declares very clearly that it must 'of its own accord and within its own ranks find the power to preserve the world from terror and anarchy.' The world is not threatened with terror and anarchy unless it be from the Soviets, for the aid of which these manifestoes are issued. If the world is to be preserved from this or any other danger, it must be by the action of the democratic governments chosen by the people."

Change of Position

"One year ago the International Federation of Trades Unions endorsed the League of Nations and proposed to reshape it to correspond to the aspirations of Labor. Today it takes a position of anarchistic hostility to all governments without discrimination."

and can find no way to assure that the foreign policy of Great Britain accords with the desires of the people."

"American Labor is in accord with this precious document only in its readiness to use all practicable means against war and against interference with the internal affairs of other nations. But the date and occasion of the Amsterdam appeal are significant. It was issued, not against war in general, but specifically to stop the importation of arms into Poland at a moment when Soviet armies were at the gates of Warsaw. At a time like this the document has the audacity to speak of the aggressive action of Poland against the Russian revolution."

"The organized Labor of this country does not regard the Bolsheviks as being 'the Russian revolution.' It is fully aware of the existence of millions of Russian Mensheviks, Social Revolutionaries and trade unionists who object to Soviet tyranny. Polish imperialism is repudiated by Labor in this country along with all other imperialisms, and may have been the chief factor in the Polish offensive, but we also recall that the Soviets have never ceased to threaten to set up Soviet governments with military aid as well as by subsidized revolutionary movements, in neighboring countries. Though their diplomats claim the contrary, the statements of their press, their congress and their leaders on every occasion demonstrate this to be the fact. It is, therefore, possible that the Polish offensive was undertaken as the only means of warding off an attack which was being organized by the Soviets. Under these circumstances the most important point is that 'guarantees' should be exacted from the Soviets as well as the Poles."

Mr. Gompers and Mr. Woll cite as evidences of broken faith the Soviet offer of \$375,000 to subsidize The London Herald after having promised to spread propaganda in England and the reported breach of faith in the armistice negotiations with Poland.

Opposition to War

They assert that the American Federation of Labor has always been opposed to war and favored curtailing armies and navies. This is provided for in the Versailles Treaty, but it is pointed out that if all production of war matériel were to cease it would be the small nations that would suffer.

There can be little doubt that the whole movement was largely devised at Moscow and originated at the conference of the Third or Communist International. It must be clearly stated that they assert, "Lenine had called for this line of action. There have been indications that the Italian uprising and the radical stand taken by Smillie in England were planned to take place at the same time as the expected fall of Warsaw and to mark the beginning of a general Bolshevik or near-Bolshevik upheaval throughout all of Europe."

The American Federation refuses to affiliate or cooperate with these organizations and purposes. It is admitted that the United States has many faults, "but it is a republic based upon the principles of justice, freedom, and universal suffrage. Our men and our women are not likely to throw these rights and principles into the scrap heap for the dictatorship of Moscow's Lenine and Trotsky."

LEGION INDORSES

BONUS MEASURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office CLEVELAND, Ohio—After a spirited fight, the American Legion, in national convention here, yesterday indorsed the bonus legislation passed by the House of Representatives, and agreed on a campaign to rush the measure through the Senate, Florida and South Carolina delegates led the opposition to the plan. The convention also indorsed universal military training, with the proviso that the control should not be military exclusively.

Kansas City, Missouri, was selected as the 1921 convention city. The dates will be October 31, November 1 and 2.

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INDEX FOR SEPTEMBER 29, 1920

Book Reviews and Literary News Page 12	Immigration Fund Less Than Taxes 5
A Literary Letter	Boundaries of National Parks 5
George Duhamel	Resumption of Building Forecasts 5
A Book of the Week	Ceuta Spaniards Demand Tangier 6
Three Lectures	Bolshevik Money for London Daily 6
A Concise Account	Amendments to Covenant Urged 7
Our Poets: Richard Aldington	Results of Italian Cession to Greeks 8
A New Edition	Australia Reports Disloyal German 8
Business and Finance Page 9	Settlement Plan Proves a Success 8
Stock Market Quotations	Broad Community Plan Announced 11
General Trading in Footwear Slow	End of Liberal Parties Forecast 11
Luxuries Are in Less Demand	Ruling Saves Big Amount to State 11
Studebaker and Others Cut Prices	Illustrations—
Twenty Million Loan for Norway	A Pilgrim Journal 3
Dividends	A New Orleans Courtyard 4
Shoe Buyers	Harry Vardon 10
Editorials Page 14	Colombo, Ceylon 10
Mr. Gollitt's Proposal	Colombo, Ceylon 10
The "Flyover" Sets the Pace	Colombo, Ceylon 10
Business Policy Changes in Canada	Colombo, Ceylon 10
Packing-House Offices	Colombo, Ceylon 10
Editorial Notes	Colombo, Ceylon 10
General News—	Colombo, Ceylon 10
Official Attitude on Irish Reprisals to Be Made Clear 1	Colombo, Ceylon 10
Objections Filed to Packers' Plan of Segregation 1	Colombo, Ceylon 10
Brussels Meeting Discusses Finance 1	Colombo, Ceylon 10
American Labor Shuns Radicalism 1	Colombo, Ceylon 10
White House Note Reassures Irish 1	Colombo, Ceylon 10
Plans for Water Power Conference 2	Colombo, Ceylon 10
Charger Against Treasury Denied 2	Colombo, Ceylon 10
Hand of Labor's Enemies Is Seen 2	Colombo, Ceylon 10
County Jail Is Let for Shoe Factory 4	Colombo, Ceylon 10
Direct Primary Law Is Defended 4	Colombo, Ceylon 10
Better Schools Campaign Planned 5	Colombo, Ceylon 10

WHITE HOUSE NOTE REASSURES IRISH

Campaign Document Issued by
President's Secretary Declares
Door of League of Nations Is
Open to All Peoples' Claims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—For the first time in the presidential campaign now in full swing, the heavy artillery of the White House was brought into action yesterday when Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, issued a statement for the purpose of showing that there was nothing in the League of Nations Covenant which would militate against bringing the Irish question before the League for settlement.

Harding Statement Recalled

Senator Warren G. Harding, the Republican presidential candidate, recently declared categorically that the Irish question was a domestic issue affecting the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland alone, and therefore an extraneous issue so far as the United States, in its governmental capacity, is concerned. The White House statement is regarded quite generally as an effort of the Administration to swing back into line those Irish Democrats who threatened to bolt the party ticket by reason of the guarantee of "territorial integrity" embodied in Article X of the League of Nations.

Inquiry Quoted

The letter to the President which brought forth the White House statement yesterday, is as follows: "My dear Mr. President: 'The forces supporting the Republican ticket are contending that if we ratify Article X of the Covenant of the League of Nations, we would be bound to support England in holding Ireland under subjection.'"

"It is not a fact, and so understood by the high contracting parties at the time the Covenant was drawn and approved, that Article X was to prohibit one nation from grabbing any territory of another nation?" "And, also, is it not true that when you said Article X was the heart of the Covenant that you meant by that the European wars had nearly all been caused by national landgrabbers, and that this article would cure that evil? Yours very truly, (Signed) 'E. M. SWARTZ.'"

Mr. Tumulty's Statement

Following is Mr. Tumulty's letter: "My dear Mr. Swartz: 'In reply to your letter of the 20th of September, I beg to say that the identical questions contained in your letter with reference to Article X and the right of self-determination, found in the Covenant of the League of Nations, were placed before the President while he was on his western trip last year and fully answered by him. The President directs me to call your attention to the following questions and answers given by him to the press at that time, which I think satisfactorily answer your inquiries. The questions and answers are as follows: Q. 'Under the Covenant does the Nation obligate itself to assist any member of the League in putting down rebellion of its subjects or conquered peoples?' A. 'It does not.' Q. 'Under the Covenant can this

Nation independently recognize a government whose people seek to achieve, or have achieved, their independence from a member of the League?' A. 'The independent action of the Government of the United States in a matter of this kind is in no way limited or affected by the Covenant of the League of Nations.'

Limitations Stated Q. 'Under the Covenant are those subject nations or people only that are mentioned in the Peace Treaty entitled to the right of self-determination, or does the League possess the right to accord a similar privilege to other subject nations or people?' A. 'It was not possible for the Peace Conference to act with regard to the self-determination of any territories except those which had belonged to the defeated empires, but in the Covenant of the League of Nations it has set up for the first time in Article XI, a forum to which all claims of self-determination which are likely to disturb the peace of the world or the good understanding between nations upon which the world depends, can be brought.'

Q. 'Why was the case of Ireland not heard at the Peace Conference? And what is your position on the subject of self-determination of Ireland?' A. 'The case of Ireland was not heard at the Peace Conference because the Peace Conference has no jurisdiction over any question of that sort which did not affect territories which belonged to the defeated empires. My position on the subject of self-determination of Ireland is expressed in Article XI of the Covenant, in which I may say I was particularly interested, because it seemed to me necessary for the peace and freedom of the world that a forum should be created to which all peoples could bring any matter which was likely to affect the peace and freedom of the world.'

"I sincerely hope that the above questions and answers satisfactorily meet your inquiry. Sincerely yours, (Signed) 'JOSEPH P. TUMULTY.' "Secretary to the President."

PROGRESS TOWARD COAL SETTLEMENT

British Miners Support Leaders in
Desire to Avert Strike—
Conference With Mine Owners
Is Resumed in London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The conference between mine owners and miners' representatives began on Monday at the Board of Trade offices with Evan Williams as president and Robert Smillie as vice-president. It adjourned for the afternoon to enable representatives attending the conference to consult their respective committees, and resumed its sitting on Tuesday morning.

Causes of the reduction in output and the best means for securing the increased output were discussed on Monday, the report being signed by Sir Thomas Ratcliffe-Ellis, secretary to the Mining Association of Great Britain, and Frank Hodges, secretary to the Miners Federation.

The proceedings of the conference are going on harmoniously, and in a satisfactory manner. Today's meeting will discuss the output datum lines. It is believed at today's conference that this will be fixed on a mutually satisfactory basis, and, with progress thus made, ending peace in the coal fields should be brought well in sight. The proceedings are held in private, so that details are not available.

District meetings in various parts of Nottinghamshire have passed resolutions welcoming continuance of work in the hope of settlement, but strongly protesting against the proposal that the miners have been responsible for the reduced output, which they attribute to inadequate arrangements regarding supplies of pit trains.

The Welsh miners' executive at Cardiff dealt with a large number of protests against the action of the National Council committing the workmen to regulation of wages by output. The executive agreed, with protests, and resolved to telegraph to their leaders in London that there is a unanimous desire for immediate settlement on the present demands, and adding that workmen should be consulted on future regulations. A special conference will be held in Cardiff on Wednesday to discuss the situation.

FRENCH SYMPATHY WITH HUNGARY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office BUDAPEST, Hungary (Tuesday)—Count Paul Teleki, the Prime Minister, addressing the Foreign Affairs Commission on the subject of Hungary's policy declared that it was time the country left her isolated position and made friends. He laid stress on the progress of commercial negotiations with France and the growing sympathy of that country for Hungary. He declared that it would be one of the chief elements of his foreign policy to maintain peace with his neighbors, and to avoid debt and speculation within.

The commission declared unanimously in favor of maintaining good relations with Poland, which should be the basis of Hungary's foreign policy.

OBJECTIONS FILED TO PACKERS' PLAN OF SEGREGATION

Department of Justice Says Ap-
proval of Holding Company
Would Be a Sanction of
Anti-Trust Law Violation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Department of Justice yesterday filed its objections to the plan of the meat packers for disposing of their interest in stockyards, market newspapers, and railway terminals, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The court will consider both the plan and the objections on October 7.

The Attorney-General, in commenting on the case, said: "It is highly desirable that these properties be disposed of as soon as possible, and that the packer interest in them be forever abolished, and, to accomplish this, the Department of Justice is quite willing to do anything within its power, as long as the public interest is not prejudiced. But a plan to receive the department approval must safeguard competition, insure the divestment of packer control, and must, with certainty, set forth proper provisions to prevent the creation of a stockyard monopoly."

The present plan, the Attorney-General pointed out, is restricted only to the facilities named under the consent decree. The defendants had been informed by the Department of Justice before they went into court that their proposed plan was unacceptable, but, after an extension of time, they decided to submit it to the court and take their chances.

Objections Filed

The objections filed are substantially the same as those stated to the defendants before that date. They are as follows:

"1.—Violation of the anti-trust law—'A proposed holding company to take over controlling interests in substantially all of the stockyards in the United States, together with the terminal railways, which are in turn owned or controlled by said stockyards, would constitute in itself a combination in violation of the Sherman law and other anti-trust laws amendatory thereof or supplemental or additional thereto. If this court should sanction the formation of such a company, with the purposes and organized in the fashion outlined in the so-called plan, it would in effect be sanctioning a violation of the anti-trust laws.'

"2.—Means of restraint and discrimination—

"Aside from the question as to whether or not the management and conduct of stockyards constitute interstate commerce so as to fall within the condemnation of the anti-trust laws, the formation of a holding company, as proposed, would place in the hands of those controlling such companies a means of restraint upon the buying and selling of live stock and dressed meats. It would enable them to so manipulate sales and traffic conditions and the improvements and facilities at the respective markets controlled by such holding company as to advance the prosperity of packing houses located at certain yards and retard the growth of and cripple packing houses located at other yards."

Request Indefinite

"3. Criticism of Prince & Co.'s offer—

"F. H. Prince & Co.'s request for an option, and the offer to sell, made pursuant to that request, are obscure and indefinite in the following particulars: "A.—The offer of F. H. Prince & Co. fails to state the nature of the securities which are to be given to the packing companies. It does not state whether these are to be bonds or stocks, and, if stocks, whether preferred or common; or, if preferred, whether voting or non-voting. "B.—The request for an option further states that a prior allotment of securities is to be offered to the livestock producers and dealers. It does not define the character, the quantity nor the mode of disposition of the securities so to be offered."

Lack of Safeguards

"C.—The request for an option states that live-stock producers and dealers are to be represented in the management of the proposed company. It does not state to what extent these live-stock producers and dealers shall be permitted to participate in the management of the proposed company, nor in what fashion they shall be chosen. It does not state the tenure of their office nor the method to be adopted to perpetuate the representation of the live-stock industry in the proposed holding company."

"D. It is sought in the proposed plan to take advantage of the proviso contained in paragraph 10 of the decree, whereby the court may, in its discretion, permit the individual defendants, or some of them, to retain an interest by way of stock ownership or otherwise, in the property to be disposed of. The proposed plan sets forth no device or method whereby the holding company may be safeguarded against the defendants acquiring holdings which in the aggregate may amount to a controlling interest in the company."

"4. Unwilling to allow defendants to exercise control—

"Until a necessity therefor be

clearly shown, the government is unwilling to permit the defendants to retain an interest amounting to 50 per cent. for the reason that such interest (if it is voting stock or stock which may be converted into voting stock) would enable the present defendants, combined with any slight or insubstantial interest, to exercise control over the proposed holding company.

Review of Prince History

"F. H. Prince and Co. as a proposed purchaser is not satisfactory. Said F. H. Prince & Co. now owns or controls or has a substantial interest in the Chicago stockyards. J. Ogden Armour & Co., defendants herein, likewise own a substantial interest therein. The control of said yard lies with Prince and Armour. In 1911 said F. H. Prince & Co. effected the formation of the present Chicago Stockyards Company of Maine, which company, through its control of subsidiaries, owns and controls the Union Stockyards Company of Chicago. The method adopted in the formation of such company—the employment of devices such as the use of bearer warrants and of dummy officers, directors and stockholders—is calculated to prevent and has been the means of preventing the government from ascertaining the identity of the persons who owned the controlling interest in such Chicago stockyards. The relations of F. H. Prince & Co. with J. Ogden Armour and Armour & Co., in connection with the ownership and control of the Chicago stockyards, are such as to make the petitioner herein unwilling to permit said F. H. Prince & Co. to take over the defendant's interests in the stockyards or to have charge of the formation of any company or companies organized for that purpose. The bona fides of the whole plan is questionable in view of the activities of Prince & Co. in the manipulation of the Chicago stockyards.

No Acceptances of Offers

"No assurance that plan would be carried out—

"The so-called plan is not in such form as to insure to the court or to the petitioner herein that if approved it would be carried into effect. The so-called plan, in substance, consists of a request by F. H. Prince & Co. for an option on certain terms and conditions of the stockyard interests and of offers by the defendants to sell their interests to F. H. Prince & Co. upon terms and conditions outlined in such offer. No acceptances of these offers are on file, and it may well be that after the court shall have approved of the so-called plan, said F. H. Prince & Co. may never avail themselves of the offers as approved. Furthermore, the options provide that the defendants may withdraw the same at any time and this even after the court shall have approved the same."

Abatement Plea Entered

Two Indicted Packing Firms Are Claimed "Non-Existent"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts — N. E. Hollis & Co. and E. C. Swift & Co., indicted with Armour & Co. by the federal grand jury recently for alleged profiteering in meat, are non-existent, according to a plea in abatement filed by the Swift Beef Company of Boston in the United States District Court here on Monday. If the indictments are quashed at a hearing before James M. Morton, judge of the court in which the pleas were entered, at a date not yet set, the United States district attorney will recommend the cases to a grand jury, to determine the responsibility of the Swift Beef Company, with the present technical ground of contention swept aside, it was stated at the offices of the prosecution yesterday.

Armour & Company, indicted for "excessive and unjust charges" on 1100 pounds of lamb from New Zealand, sold to Albert Farnham of this city, entered a plea of not guilty, and were allowed 10 days in which the plea may be withdrawn and a demurrer to the indictment filed, if desired. It is alleged that the company sold lamb costing a little over 9 cents per pound for 21½ cents per pound, making a profit of over 15 cents per pound. "N. E. Hollis & Co." is charged with having sold to J. H. McCarthy of Boston 2877 pounds of beef at 13 cents per pound which cost 10½ cents per pound, and "E. C. Swift & Company" with having sold to M. Gross of Boston 10 pounds of beef at 17 cents per pound, costing only 10½ cents per pound.

ODD FELLOWS MEET NEXT IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Joseph Oliver of Toronto, Canada, was elected grand sire of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Toronto was chosen as the convention city for next year, at a business meeting in Ford Hall yesterday. Mr. Oliver, as deputy grand sire, stood next in line, according to custom, for elevation to the highest office within the gift of Odd Fellows in the United States and Canada. Mr. Oliver is also prominent in Masonry.

Chief interest centered in the competition of eight candidates for the office of deputy grand sire, which resulted in the election of Lucian J. Easton, an attorney and former district court judge in St. Joseph, Missouri, on the third ballot. He received 127 votes, 102 votes being necessary for a choice, while his nearest competitor, J. Whit Trotter of Kentucky, polled 77 votes, after all other candidates had withdrawn. John B. Goodwin of Baltimore, Maryland, was chosen grand secretary, and William H. Cox of Maysville, Kentucky, grand treasurer.

FACTIONS DIVIDE LABOR IN MEXICO

American Federation Will Seek to Offset Radical Influences Wielded by I. W. W.—International Effect Is Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Advices from Mexico City report a struggle for control of the Labor forces of Mexico between the radical and conservative elements. The report made on Monday by Chester M. Wright and James Lord of the American Federation of Labor to the effect that conditions in Mexico are better than they have been at any time since the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz, and that the labor situation there is excellent, has been followed by advices from the Mexican capital announcing conferences between an official delegation of the International Workers of the World of the United States and representatives of the Mexican Labor organizations.

The personnel of this delegation is not given in the advices, but it is headed by George H. Davis, and the object of the delegation is set forth in the statement that "The sole purpose of the visit is to counteract the propaganda work of the representatives of the American Federation of Labor during their recent stay in the capital."

Mr. Davis bitterly attacks the American Federation of Labor, in interviews given to the press in Mexico City, according to the advices, declaring that that organization is "entirely reactionary," and cautioning Mexican workmen against following the doctrines of that organization. He says the delegation of which he is the head will engage in a country-wide campaign of propaganda to offset the work of the Federation representatives.

Officials here see in this struggle an attempt to control the situation at the time of the meeting of the Third International, which it is now planned to hold in Mexico City. It is being reported in Mexico that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will soon go to Mexico to combat the radical Labor groups who at present have the upper hand in the situation.

There is believed to be a great deal of manufactured radical enthusiasm due to activities of draft evaders and members of the International Workers of the World who sought refuge in Mexico and have attempted to foment unrest and induce the people to accept Bolshevik doctrines. Mr. Wright and Mr. Lord saw no indication of a spontaneous movement of that kind, and do not believe that it will make headway, especially as they have confidence in General Obregon's ability to deal with the situation.

Embassy Denies Rumors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —In a statement issued last night, the Mexican Embassy declared baseless rumors current in the last few weeks that Bolshevik activities and sentiments were manifesting themselves on a large scale in Mexico. Following is the Embassy statement:

"With reference to the reports recently published in the press relative to certain Bolshevik demonstrations said to have been held in the City of Mexico, the Mexican Embassy is in receipt of official advices denying such reports. The facts as actually developed are:

"A number of workmen holding a demonstration appointed a committee to deliver a communication to the President of the Republic at the National Palace. Upon learning that the President was absent and it also being Sunday the committee so advised the workmen from a balcony of the Palace, without creating any disturbance, as reported.

"These reports seem to have originated, solely from a controversy that has arisen between the newspapers and the workmen, in which the former charge the latter with disorderly conduct."

OPEN SHOP IN ST. LOUIS RESTAURANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — The restaurant, hotel and club managers of St. Louis yesterday served notice on the local joint legislative board of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance, representing 5200 union cooks, waiters, waitresses, and beverage dispensers in the city, that on and after Friday their establishments will be operated on an open-shop plan.

This follows the demands of the unionized employees, presented several days ago, for a uniform increase in wages. The hotel employees were considering the situation at a special meeting of the executive committee last night and would make no forecast as to what action would be taken. The unionists state that practically all the places affected have been 100 per cent. union, and so operated on a verbal agreement between the employees and the managers.

MAINE DRUGGIST GETS JAIL SENTENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

AUGUSTA, Maine—On four indictments for violation of the prohibition law, B. Earl Bither, a prominent local druggist, was fined \$1800 and sentenced to two months in the county jail by Judge Beane, of the Superior Court.

PLANS FOR WATER POWER CONFERENCE

Prospective Developers and Government Officials Will Meet in Washington—Survey Shows Huge Saving Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Water Power League of America, which is to hold a two-day conference here on October 7 and 8, announces that its purpose is to furnish an exchange of thoughts between prospective developers and government authorities. Representatives of the departments of War, the Interior and Agriculture, which are particularly interested in the subject, will be present, and among the subjects to be discussed are the development and operation of power, its financing, and cooperation between power producers and the federal power commission.

The government has under way a power survey which Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, says is a long step forward in national economy. If made effective it will save millions of tons of coal a year and secure greater convenience and efficiency than is now possible. Congress has approved this project of reconstruction, having appropriated \$125,000 for the special investigation of the possible economy of fuel, labor, and materials resulting from the use in the Boston-Washington industrial region of a comprehensive system for the generation and distribution of electricity to transportation lines and industries. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to receive contributions and if the sum appropriated by Congress proves insufficient, it is said that business men will supplement it with enough to do the work thoroughly.

Large Saving of Coal

The anticipated results of the work would be almost incredible were they not vouched for by so careful an authority as Dr. Smith, who says that the coal saving will be about 30,000,000 tons a year. That will mean a saving of \$150,000,000, and as much more will be saved by cutting off the cost of steam maintenance.

Electric locomotives can handle much larger loads and thus greatly reduce the number of train miles and handle the traffic at twice the speed. Another item is the saving of coal traffic, which is now so heavy a burden upon the railroads.

There is one source of water power under consideration as an integral part of the system—that is on the St. Lawrence River at Cedar Rapids," says the organ of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. "Percy Thomas, an electrical engineer, has sketched a plan for a main power line extending from Lowell and Lawrence, a little north of Boston, to run along the coast through Providence, New Haven and New York, to Washington by way of Philadelphia and Baltimore. He suggests three chief tap lines, one of 150 miles from the hard coal field to New York, another from the soft coal field to Philadelphia, about the same distance, and a third of 250 miles stretching up the St. Lawrence and meeting the main line where it crosses the Hudson.

New York as Power Center

The engineers point out one thing when they talk of going further afield in the search for power. New York seems preordained as a power center. Draw a circle with New York as center and its radius hits three great power sources—the St. Lawrence, Niagara and the Clearfield soft coal regions.

"What do the railroads and the other lines of industry think of all this? What of the tons of valuable machinery that must be scrapped, of the locomotives that must go to the junk heap, of the plants that must be remodeled? The answer is that nothing of that sort will happen. The locomotives won't go to the junk heap. There's a use for every one that is released. And the railroads that find their coal traffic cut down will find other and more profitable business. As for individual concerns the answer is equally simple. As a whole, in this district manufacturers are working to the full capacity of their present installations, they are reaching out for more power, and that added power will come from this great central source and gradually old plants will disappear.

"The great public utility plants of our big cities would not disappear. They would simply be merged into a bigger and a more economical plan. As for engineering problems, the experts simply say that none exists that can't be overcome. All that is needed is to do what already has been done but on a larger scale. Is it too great a distance? There is a trunk power line in the west from Tonopah, Nevada, to Yuma, Arizona, which is about as far as from Boston to Norfolk, Virginia."

ARSENAL MACHINISTS DEMAND RECOGNITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Fight for recognition of union machinists by the War Department, resulting directly from the Rock Island arsenal cases, will involve 400,000 members of the International Machinists Association in this country and Canada. Resolutions are to be introduced at the session in Rochester, New York, this week, demanding that the Administration grant arsenal workers the right of representation by men of their own choosing, including union officials; reinstatement of discharged committeemen as a guarantee of good faith; opposition to works organizations

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The Loyal Coalition asserts that this committee will be unable to do anything constructive on the Irish question and will only add to the existing confusion and irritation on the subject. Mr. Villard is urged either to disband his committee or to remove from its membership those who are prejudiced. The message to Mr. Villard follows:

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"The ostensible object of this committee is to devote judicial consideration to the intricate and difficult Irish question; and yet, at the very outset, you have violated the elemental principle of jurisprudence.

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"The other members of your committee who are unaffiliated individuals of innumerable shades of opinion, and, therefore, without any definite cohesion, are bound to be outmaneuvered by the Irish sympathizers, who will play the game to any length to be able to obtain a report favorable to them for its propaganda value.

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"For the sake of America's peace, for the sake of our national harmony, and in the name of fair play, I call upon you to disband this committee or remove from its membership Senator David I. Walsh, Congressman W. E. Mason, William Randolph Hearst, Dudley Field Malone, Mayor Edward W. Quinn of Cambridge, Gov. Edward L. Edwards, Morris Hillquit, and all others who have already committed themselves to Sinn Fein.

"An open mind is the first qualification of a jurymen. When there is just cause for a doubt, the right of challenge is resorted to. On these grounds, we hereby challenge the above-named members of your committee.

"DEMAREST LLOYD.

"President, The Loyal Coalition."

MARYLAND BANK DEPOSITS GROW

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BALTIMORE, Maryland — Deposits in Maryland banks have increased in the last fiscal year to \$73,000,000. Savings deposits grew more than \$25,000,000 and there are now between 120,000 and 140,000 more individual savings accounts than the banks have ever carried before, a total of \$76,000, valued at \$292,000,000.

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Union leaders complained of the discharge of C. A. Cook and E. J. Aspengren, arsenal machinists and leaders in the arsenal federation movement, under the efficiency system, when the arsenal forces were reduced. The Secretary of War recently endorsed the action of Maj. Harry B. Jordan, arsenal commandant, when the cases were presented to him by the men on appeal, and gave notice that no further appeals of that character would be considered. The men replied by announcing that they would carry the case to the President.

POSTAL WORKERS DESIRE A HEARING

Lack of Means, Under Present Post Office Policy, They Say, for Presenting Grievances—Appeal to Senator Harding

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WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Representatives of four postal employees' organizations have asked Senator Harding to consider the views of their organizations on certain portions of the Republican platform that deal with questions directly affecting the welfare and the interests of postal employees.

The platform on which Mr. Harding is standing denies the right to strike against the government, but says that the right of government employees must be safeguarded.

"In so far as the denial of the right to strike is concerned, this is merely a reaffirmation of the policy of the postal organizations for which we speak," said the postal employees.

"We know of no responsible spokesman of a postal employees' organization who ever advocated the use of the strike weapon. Government employees' unions have for years voluntarily inserted anti-strike expressions in their constitutions.

"We concede, of course, there is a marked difference between the relations of the postal employee to his employer and those existing between employers and employees in private industry. The postal employee has depended and must depend upon appropriate legislation and equitable administrative regulations to determine the terms under which he must labor.

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Senator Harding promised to reply at the earliest possible opportunity.

Drys Reply to Mr. Cox

William H. Anderson Charges Governor With Disingenuousness

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NEW YORK, New York—Gov. James M. Cox's charges against the Anti-Saloon League and Wayne B. Wheeler, its general counsel, have called forth a reply from William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the league. Governor Cox made his charges when his attention was called to a news dispatch quoting Mr. Wheeler as saying that he had submitted questions to Governor Cox and Senator Harding, and that the Democratic nominee had not responded, while the Republican had.

"I was asked whether I was for or against any proposal to change the Volstead law," said Governor Cox. "Senator Harding was asked whether he stood by his record vote on the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. The question to me was based upon future developments, the one to Senator Harding was not. I was asked what I would do in the future, Senator Harding was not."

Partisan Plan Alleged

Governor Cox called this a carefully devised partisan plan "prepared as a protection to the Republican candidate." He notes a coincidence in the fact that on the day preceding Mr. Wheeler's statement representatives of the Prohibition Party made public a letter from Senator Harding's secretary saying that the Senator was interested in the brewery business and that if the Volstead Act were changed the Senator would not improperly impose his will upon Congress. Governor Cox styled the Wheeler statement as "first aid," called Mr. Wheeler "a mere chattel of Republican headquarters," asked that the same question be submitted to both candidates, and concluded:

"What change has come over the record of Senator Harding that has enabled Mr. Wheeler, as the spokesman for the league, to withdraw the condemnation uttered by the league against the Senator before his nomination? How can Mr. Wheeler explain to the conscientious members of his organization his support for the presidency of a brewer who is apologizing for his holdings?"

To this Mr. Anderson replies:

"Governor Cox, as usual, is disingenuous in charging the league with unfairness respecting his record. If he doesn't know that there is an obvious difference between the case of a man who voted for a law and of a man who was in no position to vote either way, but wants to get in a position where he can change it, he is not intelligent enough to be President. If he does know that and assumes that the people do not, he is not frank or honest enough to be President."

Records Sent to Candidates

"The record of both Governor Cox and Senator Harding was made up and sent to each of them respectively, with the same kind of a letter, viz., inquiring whether they had anything to say in correction. This was weeks ago and Governor Cox has been keeping silent in every known language except for a violent disclaimer and attack by his clerk which came so long ago that in the absence of anything further from Governor Cox, who has had ample time, as to arouse the suspicion that the Governor is merely sparring for time in order to make an effort so to discredit the Anti-Saloon League as to break the force of this record when it is published.

"I note that Governor Cox makes much of the fact that Senator Harding received two shares of brewery stock for advertising promotion years ago, respecting which Senator Harding never made any secret. We think this was as foolish on the part of Senator Harding as the speech he made at the time he voted right on the submission of the prohibition amendment. But it can hardly be considered a part of Senator Harding's public record and Governor Cox ought to be very thankful that the Anti-Saloon League has confined itself to public record and has not gone into personalities."

Mr. Beveridge's Campaign Tour

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CHICAGO, Illinois — Former Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana will begin his speaking tour of the northwest, the Pacific coast and the southwest on October 2, at Madison, Wisconsin. It is announced from Republican national headquarters. He will devote most of his time to the League of Nations.

HOTELS CUT THEIR RESTAURANT PRICES

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CHICAGO, Illinois — Reductions ranging from 25 to 33½ per cent are to be made in the charges on the menus of Chicago's leading hotels as a result of a conference yesterday between members of the Chicago Hotel Men's Association and the city council committee on the high cost of living. With the largest hotels starting the cut in prices, it is hoped that others will follow and thus bring about a general downward trend in restaurant prices. Members of the Hotel Men's Association have agreed to a survey of their menus by Russell J. Poole, secretary of the committee, in order that he may advise them where cuts may best be made. The chief reductions are to be made in the prices of vegetables, owing to the ample supply now to be had. Further reduction in the prices of fruits and vegetables is expected when the market, which the city is to open today on the municipal pier, begins operations. Only the cost price, with a charge for transportation, is to be charged for fruits and vegetables brought from Michigan by boat to relieve the oversupply there for which the producers have been unable to find a market.

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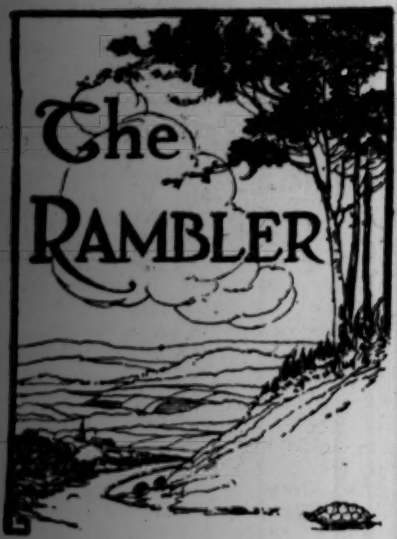
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The Place of the Gypsies

Was it, after all, only an inventive reporter on a dull day who cabled last week from Toledo to The New York Times the news that Juan Sanchez Vargas, the Spanish gypsy chief, was about to call a conference of gypsies of all lands for the purpose of re-uniting this far-scattered race? Juan Sanchez, the dispatch said, plans to "initiate a system of civic and religious education, and thereafter, if possible, to gather together the entire race and establish a communal life, where the gypsies can formulate their own laws." Well—"if possible." And who will say that other plans and projects that wait across the cables in these days are any more possible. All the world is out for "self-determination," so why not the Romans? chal?

Yet we imagine that Master Juan Sanchez will meet with opposition from some of his kin. These very matters were rather thoroughly discussed one day many years ago, and the words spoken then had a ring of finality. It was on a morning when Lavengro, waking from church with Jasper Petulengro and Tawno Chikno, chided the former for his illiteracy.

"You should learn to read, Jasper."

"We have no time, brother."

"Are you not frequently idle?"

"Never, brother; when we are not engaged in our trade, we are engaged in taking our relaxation: so we have no time to learn."

Lavengro continued to argue the desirability of a little learning: "to learn your duty toward your fellow-creatures." "We know that already, brother," replied Jasper, "the constables and justices have contrived to knock that tolerably into our heads."

"Yet you frequently break the laws."

"So, I believe, do now and then those who know how to read, brother."

Lavengro recalled the preacher's reference to the gypsies as a people "outcast, despised, and miserable."

"We are not miserable, brother."

"Well, then, you ought to be, Jasper. Have you an inch of ground of your own? Are you the least use? Are you not spoken ill of by everybody? What's a gypsy?"

Then it was that Jasper pointed to the cuckoo, "noising yonder." A kind of roguish, chaffing bird, of no use at all; with no nest of its own. Nobody knows whence it comes; with every person's bad word, and every person's mocking it, but—"tolerably merry, brother." And so the Roman's chaff, said Jasper, a roguish, chaffing fellow, of no use at all. "You would wish to turn the cuckoos into barn-door fowls, wouldn't you?"

"Can't say I should, Jasper. . . . And the chals and chies into radical weavers' ay! factory wenches, hey, brother?"

"Can't say I should, Jasper." Not much hope for the plan of Juan Sanchez if the gypsies are still of Jasper's mood.

"What's a gypsy?" Lavengro's question has never been answered. Scholars have toiled and searched in vain to solve the mystery of these people. Their race and origin, and their very name, or rather their many names, remain the subject of a dozen theories and a thousand legends. Their language, so wrapped with incantations from many lands, gives only a hint of their wanderings and no clue to its own source. "This strange broken tongue," asks Borrow, "spoken by people who dwell among thickets and furze bushes, in tents as tawny as their fences, and whom the generality of mankind designate, and with much semblance of justice, as thieves and vagabonds . . . where did this speech come from, and who are they who speak it?"

Jasper Petulengro himself did not know; but of one thing he was proudly sure, and this much is admitted by modern students: "Whoever we be, we are an old people and not what folks in general imagine, broken gorgios; and if we are not Egyptians, we are at any rate Roman's chals."

Statistics, which are of necessity the merest guesswork, estimate the total number of the clans which Juan Sanchez would call together at about 700,000; wandering through every country of Europe, in Russia and in Turkey and Persia, and even in Africa, America, and Australia. The gypsy population of the British Isles is estimated at 12,000.

Strange names they have borne in many lands, romantic names, marking them as aliens to every nation. "Atzigan" is their oldest recorded name, of disputed origin. "Egyptians" they were to many, with appropriate legends to explain this term. Pharaoh Nephka ("Pharaoh's people") the Hungarians called them. "Tartars" they were formerly in Germany. "Elses" in France still "Bohemians." Elsewhere "Saraceni" and "Nubiani," and more, and in some places just plain "Heathens." Only in Europe, America, and Australia do they call themselves "Rom."

Early records are of doubtful authenticity. A European writer early in the twelfth century wrote of certain bands of nomads in terms which one is tempted to ascribe to the gypsies: "They have no home, no country, they are satisfied to live in tents, they wander over the country, they deceive the people, they cheat men but rob no

one solely." From the fourteenth century on they appear in chronicles from all parts of Europe, and always vividly with the characteristics which they have retained to the present. Everywhere they have enjoyed a curious mixture of privilege and persecution. Aliens and outcasts, and always suspects; but ever romantic and alluring. Proud and aloof, yet ever camping on the outskirts of towns, following the fairs and festivals. Their trades and habits changed little through all their long wanderings. Small smiths and tinkers, soothsayers, palmists and story-tellers; and everywhere musicians, troubadours and minstrels. Liszt credits them with the origin of the Hungarian national music.

They cling to their characteristic dress: bright cloth stuffs of red and green and yellow, tinkling gold ornaments, strings of coins. The writer saw a battered old Ford truck rattling through the traffic of lower Manhattan a few weeks ago. In the murky interior, amid pans and bundles, huddled a Roman's family: swarthy, white teeth, in the same vivid dress which is not strictly a costume, but a distinctive arrangement of vivid shawls and scarves, unmistakable whether you come upon it behind an English hedge or on a Roman road in Italy—or on Broadway. They keep to their own language, though it is said—Juan Sanchez, mark this well—that a gypsy of Spain cannot understand the speech of England or of Russia.

They have been slaves at some times and in some places; other times and elsewhere a favored folk, or at least by consent licensed vagabonds. Those who moved westward in 1423 bore letters of protection from the Emperor Sigismund of Hungary. It is of record that the Prince Alexander of Moldavia in 1478 granted the gypsies within his domain "freedom of air and soil to wander about and free fire and iron for their smithy." But generally and latterly they have had to shift for themselves without favor.

They were a source of trial to the German government, so meticulous in checking up every dweller in the realm. In 1904 the Prussian Landtag unanimously recommended a system of peddling licenses for gypsies, and in 1906 the Prussian ministry issued special instructions for combating the "gypsy menace." The success of these measures probably accounts for the influx of German gypsies into England noted shortly thereafter.

"Certainly a picturesque people," said Lavengro ironically to Jasper, "and in many respects an ornament both to town and country; painting and writing, too, are under great obligations to you. . . . I think if we were without you, we should miss you."

"Just as you would the cuckoos, if they were all converted into barn-door fowls. . . . Everybody speaks ill of us both, and everybody is glad to see both of us again."

And who is not the gladder for these words of Jasper:

"Life is sweet, brother."

"Do you think so?"

"Think so! There's night and day, brother, both sweet things; sun, moon and stars, brother, all sweet things; there's likewise the wind on the heath. Life is very sweet, brother."

"A NEW RIVER" FOR LONDON

September 29, 1613, was a great day in London. The citizens celebrated an event which seems strange enough in a civilization of water pipes and convenient faucets: they celebrated the entrance of the New River waters into their metropolis, and held a pageant, with never a thought that a day would come when their most customary costumes and behavior would look like a pageant if the later Londoner could see them. The Lord Mayor, Sir Henry Montague, presided, and a speech was written by Thomas Middleton, the dramatist, who had had experience with speeches and pageants for Lord Mayors' shows and other town celebrations. One reads in an old record that "warlike music of drums and trumpets liberally beat the air" as the "troop of laborers" to the number of three-score or upward, all in green caps alike, bearing in their hands the symbols of their several employments in so great a business, with drums before them, marched round the cistern. And when the water was allowed to flow into the cistern through the flood-gate, the drums and trumpets gave it "triumphant welcome."

The water supply of London, derived from local sources, had, it appears, been long inadequate to the growing town. Bringing water from a distance had been much talked of, but the difficulty of the project postponed it as a municipal undertaking, and one man, Hugh Myddelton, finally undertook to carry it out. He found his source of supply at Chadwell, near Ware, and aside from the engineering difficulties to be overcome in creating his "river" to London, various landowners along the way objected, holding that the scheme would overflow the country, and that for his "own private benefit" Master Myddelton proposed to ruin a goodly part of England. Opposition was invoked in Parliament and the plan was nearly suspended when half finished for want of money and support. But like a good many later engineers and contractors, Master Myddelton was not to be stopped, and found a partner in the King himself. James I agreed to pay half the expenses in consideration for a half share in the ultimate profits, and the "river" continued on its way to the city.

The London water system in those days was an affair of conduits, at which the citizens got water for all household uses or purchased it at home from perambulant water-carriers. The carrier called his wares as he went, and charged his customer a penny a pailful. And the larger and better supply provided by the New River was a thing to celebrate.

A RARE PILGRIM JOURNAL

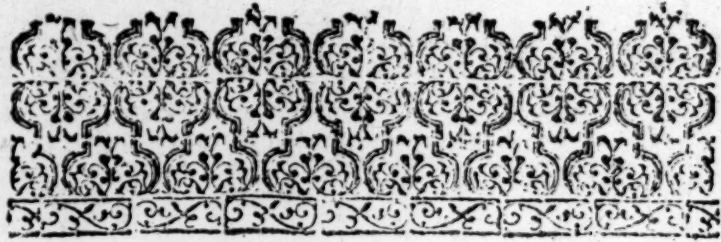
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The extremely rare little book in which occurs the account of the settling out of the Mayflower was in print reprinted in Purchas's "Pilgrimage" (Book X, Chapter IV, 1625). In this form it was among the earliest books reprinted by the Massachusetts Historical Society, appearing in the eighth volume of their Collections (Boston, 1892); but it was not until 1848 that the original was reprinted at New

York on February 17 when "we chose Miles Standish our Captain" and he planted "our great Ordinances" or guns "in places most convenient." There are many other gaps:

(I) "A Journey to Packano-Kik, the Habitation of Great King Massasoit."

(II) "A Voyage made by ten of our Men to seeke a Boy that had lost himself in the Woods; With such Accidents as befell us in that Voyage" tells how on June 11 they set out with a couple of Indian guides and heard news of the boy from a party of Indians, how nervous they were among the Indians of Nauset because "they only had formerly made an Assault



A RELATION OR JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE Plantation settled at Plimoth in New ENGLAND.



Ednedy the sixt of September, the Wind coming East North East, a fine small gale, we looked from Plimoth, having beene kindly entertained, and curiously vied by diuers friends there dwelling, and after many difficulties in boylerous stormes, at length by Gods providence vpon the ninth of November following,

by breake of the day we spied land which we deemed to be Cape Cod, and so afterward it proved. And the appearance of it much comforted vs, especially, seeing so goodly a Land, and woodded to the brinke of the sea, it caused vs to reioyce together, and praise God that had given vs once againe to see land. And thus wee made our course South South West, purposing to goe to a River ten leagues to

Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum

The first page of a contemporary account of early days on Cape Cod, Massachusetts

York by George B. Cheever. No subsequent reprint seems to have appeared, and the original tract is so rare that it is only within the last two or three years that the British Museum has acquired a copy. Thanks to Maclellan's magnificent reprint, Purchas's "Pilgrimage" is now an accessible book; but this, as already explained, is only the abbreviated form of the entire work, and it is Purchas's omissions of which we propose to give a brief account.

First among them are the Dedication "To his much respected Friend Mr. J(ohn) Pearce." This is signed, "Yours in the way of Friendship, R. G." which is usually taken to be a misprint for R. C. i. e., Robert Cushman, "our ancient friend," as Governor Bradford called him in 1626.

Next follows an address "To the Reader," from the publisher, G. Mount, who has been identified as George Morton, the brother-in-law of Bradford, who did not sail for America till 1623.

Robinson's Farewell Letter

Next follow "Certaine useful Advertisements sent in a Letter written by a discrete friend unto the Planters in New England, at their first settinge saile from Southampton," whose burden is the need of repentance, charity, union and loyalty among the settlers, the last being of special importance to a new community electing its own magistrates. The signatory, "an unfained well-willer of your happie successe in this hopefull voyage, J. R." is John Robinson, minister of the church at Leyden, and the letter is said to have been publicly read at one of the last meetings of the settlers at Southampton, before they sailed.

And with this we get to the text. Purchas reproduces the first ten pages almost without the omission of a word; but he admits "certaine beaten pathes and tracts of the Indians," and the wild goose chase they led the settlers into; their intention "to have brought some Beades and other things to have left in the houses, in signe of Peace, and that we meant to truck (traffic) with them;" the long and interesting discussion as to whether the settlers should stay at Cape Cod, or go north to "Anguon or Anguon" (Ipswich), with the incident of the whale who took no notice of the ship, or of a musket shot off at her."

War does Purchas give the names of the 16 who set out to explore the country. "Captain Standish, Maister Carver, William Bradford, Edward Winslow" and the others, nor any details of the troublesome voyage in the shallop after the great fight with the Indians, where the gale "split our Mast in 3 pieces," and was "like to have cast away our shallop." He omits also the "Rendezvous" on December 20, when they decided to build their town, two rows of houses either side of a street; the expedition of Francis Billington to the Lakes; the incident of the approaching Indians after the meeting for "the establishing of Military Orders"

upon us in the same place, in time of our Winter Discovery for Habitation," and how, the boy was safely returned to them—only his identity comes from no printed source, but from Bradford's note that John Billington was the hero of this second escapade.

(III) "A Journey to the Kingdome of Namaschet in defence of the Great King Massasoit against the Narrohigansets, and . . ."

(IV) "A Relation of our Voyage to the Massachusetts, and what happened there," is omitted by Purchas altogether; describes the difficulties into which Massasoit got himself by his alliance with the English and Nauset, the disaffection of his subjects and the eagerness of the neighboring tribe of Narrohigansets to drive out Massasoit. The party tried to capture the treacherous Indian combatant, a minor chief who was the mainspring of disaffection to Massasoit, let off their guns in the Indian town to inspire fear, and made them understand that their own safety depended on Massasoit's. They actually induced two of them to return with them and their faithful Indian Tisquantum. Next month they resolved to send a party of 10, along with Tisquantum and two other savages to see the Massachusetts "who had often threatned us, as we were informed," "partly to make Peace with them, and partly procure their truck."

Massachusetts Queene

The Sachim they were going to visit, "in the bottome of the Massachusetts Bay," was very friendly, and like others "acknowledged himself to be King James' man," in return for which he received an offer of protection from his enemy the "Squa Sachim, or Massachusetts Queene," whom the settlers tried in vain to see. They found a party of Indian women, however, whom Tisquantum tried to make them plunder; but the settlers indignantly refused and were cordially escorted to their boat by all the women, who made their guests promise to come again:

"Our victual growing scarce, and the Winde coming fayre, and having a light Moone, we set out at evening, and through the goodnesses of God, came safely home before noone the day following."

So the book proper ends, but to it are appended:

(I) "A letter sent from New-England to a friend in these parts, setting forth a briefe and true Declaration of the worth of that Plantation; as also certaine usefull Directions for such as intend a Voyage into those parts," signed by no less a man than "Your loving Friend

(Edward) W(inslow); touching the lawfulness of removing out of England into the parts of America," signed simply R(obert) C(ushman).

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The parliamentary session recently adjourned for an autumn recess will live in history by reason of one momentous fact. Six years ago almost to a day Sir Edward Grey, having failed in earnest persistence to avoid war, the Mother of Parliaments took up the glove the Kaiser, confident in the success of long preparation, flung in England's face. The session now intermittently witnessed the signature to a treaty that left Germany beaten to its knees, financially bankrupt, bereft of its boasted navy and its cherished colonies, with the former Kaiser in ignominious personal safety in a foreign country.

Beyond this dominant distinction are several minor matters that make the session notable. The business of the House has continuously, for considerable periods, been carried on in the absence of its leader, engaged abroad on urgent matters arising out of the war. Happily, Mr. Lloyd George found in Mr. Bonar Law a lieutenant who did his best—and it has been very good—in difficult circumstances. Largely due to his personal popularity and his shrewd business tactics the government have avoided not only serious defeat in the division, but any appreciable diminution of their majority. There has not been lacking sharp criticism, more especially directed against the incurable habit of lavish expenditure.

Having relieved their minds and consciences good Coalition members have gone into the division lobby to support the government upon particular lines of conduct whose inexcusable faultiness they had, a few hours earlier, demonstrated. They act upon the conviction that it is better to bear the ills they have under the Coalition ministry than fly to others they know not of, that might follow in the train of newcomers. The main and important result of the session, so far as it has gone, is that it leaves the numerical majority unimpaired.

Since the election of the present Parliament a group of members, chiefly composed of newcomers to whom a salary of £400 a year is affluence beyond early dreams of avarice, have persisted in urging the government to increase the wage for what in ordinary times is half a year's work with holidays at Easter and Whitsuntide. Numerically they are a small proportion of the full House, the majority, including about a score of members who, jealous of the ancient traditions of the Mother of Parliaments, have, since the revolutionary practice of payment of members became effective, steadily refused to accept their allotted share. In very shame, ministers, reckless in expenditure elsewhere, have refused to be parties to a movement whereby members might vote themselves increased wages. But, after their manner, they have conceded a compromise. From this week forward members will receive their salaries free of the income tax that weighs heavily on their constituents. Of the 707 members constituting the House, 73 Sinn Feiners, abstaining from attendance at Westminster, sacrifice their salaries. The remaining 634 will, on income tax of 6s. in the pound, be saved an annual contribution of £120 to the maintenance of the state. The aggregate withdrawal amounts to £3800, a mere trifle compared with some wanton extravagances of the government. The purchase of Pembury Farm for example. Still, in the special and peculiar circumstances of the case, the custodians of the public purse fingering its contents to their personal advantage, it is a step not calculated to add either to public confidence or content.

If Mr. Winston Churchill has time in the recess for book reading he will find an interesting passage in David Ramsay's "Life of Washington" recently published. He records how, after an eight years' war resulting in the independence of the American Colonies, Washington delivered to the controller of accounts in Philadelphia an account of the expenditure of public money passing through his hands. The total amounted to £14,407 18s. 9d. Nothing was charged or retained for personal services. Actual disbursements had been managed with such economy and fidelity that they were covered by this modest sum. Of course in the matter of expenditure there is no ground for comparison between the recent four years' war, fought with the latest resources of science and civilization, and the eight years' struggle carried on by the colo-

nists in their own country, armed with primitive weapons. But there is something to be learned from Washington's system of personal supervision of expenditure resulting in this amazing economy.

As Mr. Dick when drafting his Memorial could not keep out the head of Charles I., and as Lord Northcliffe's papers cannot desist from daily dragging in Mr. Lloyd George and convicting him of fresh iniquity, Disraeli in his later years could not refrain from tracing all evil to its origin—Mr. Gladstone. "This," he adds to his note to Gladstone, who will never rest till he has destroyed the landed interest. If he were younger the Crown would be in peril." After he was, to his unfeigned surprise, routed in the general election of 1880, Disraeli, in his private correspondence, always referred to the victor as "the Arch Villain," sometimes shortening the appellation to "A. V."

Lord Morley has broken long silence by publication of a letter recalling the circumstances under which, in the session of 1895, he, at the time chief secretary for Ireland, withdrew a proposal to vote £500 for a statue to be erected to Oliver Cromwell in the lobby of the House of Commons. News of this event reaching the Tantalus Castle on its historic voyage to the opening of the Kiel Canal, the chief of Sir Donald Currie's many guests, Mr. Gladstone, was profoundly interested. Seated next to him at the luncheon table, he said to me: "I am not sure that had I been in the House I should have voted for the statue. I admit that Cromwell was one of the biggest men who ever wielded power in this country. Never actually monarch, no crowned King of England exceeded his measure of autocracy. The blot on his character I cannot forgive was the Irish massacres. The Irish members were fully justified in their opposition. 'What sticks in my gizzard,' he continued, 'is Charles II. A most unworthy man,' he added, his indignation as hot as if the last of the Stuarts was still on the throne. 'In fact a liar, who, whilst professing to be loyal to the constitution, was scheming to hand England over to a foreign power.'"

American Stars in Swiss Theaters

Switzerland applauds, at least that portion of it that goes to the movies: when the announcement is flashed on the screen that next week one of the well-known American film stars will be on the program. Such is the popularity of these American players in the unspoken drama that the mere anticipation of seeing their photographs often sets the Swiss clapping their hands.

"American films," says Consul Francis R. Stewart, studying the motion picture business in Switzerland, "are winning the theatergoers because they are lively and full of action, the comedy is clean and wholesome and rarely tends to vulgarity, and minor details are supplied which convince the spectator that no expense has been spared to entertain him."

There is, apparently, plenty of opportunity for the American film in Switzerland, for so far the motion picture theaters are small, and there are many parts of the republic which have no motion picture theaters at all. Except for the war there would undoubtedly be fewer. The use of motion pictures for propaganda purposes in a neutral country introduced them to the Swiss, and now that the war is over, their interest in the movies continues and increases. The European maker of scenarios, however, seems rather to bore the Swiss by leading his puppets through long-drawn-out dramas that are more magnificent than entertaining. And so at present more than half the film dramas are American, and when the screen announces an American star, it must be pleasant to a United States consul to hear the audience clap.

How about Soup

Sure to taste good, no matter whether they are meat soups, vegetable soups, or cream soups, if you add

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PEG O' MY HEART

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Peg was a donkey, but the dearest little donkey anyone ever knew. Her real name was Pegasus, for reasons of course that will be quite obvious to lovers of donkeys, but the name had been shortened to Peggy, and it was quite untrue to say she did not fly, because going down hill, if she did not actually fly, she went like the wind, and one had to hold on tightly to the sides of the little mine-cart that followed her, bumping along the stony roads in a most alarming fashion.

Peggy was fair, with great dark rings round her eyes, that gave her a most peculiar expression. She was very fond of sweets, and would stand still, turning her head round to see which side it was coming, when she heard her master getting the paper bag from under the seat. Then when a very small jubilee was extracted, Peggy received it gracefully and her face was a study as she solemnly munched it with quite a smile on her face; then looked round to see if more were forthcoming, and if there were not, she would condescend to start off slowly and a little grudgingly.

She was always doing unexpected things. There was one thing she greatly objected to, and that was getting her feet wet, or going through water. One glorious day when her master and mistress and two favored friends set out to spend the day on a headland overlooking what the guide-books call the most magnificent scenery in Cornwall, Peggy appeared to approve, and thought nothing of the provisions and the small stove that were an accompaniment of an outing, and were of considerable weight. All went well, and Peggy managed to get the mine-cart over the boulders that presented themselves in the grass track that led to the rocks, but when it came to a little gurgling stream, her fond mistress had misgivings, for Peg would not be enticed to step into even a little pool. Peg was only a baby, and the four grown-ups watched with bated breath to see what she would do. She stopped short. She smelt the stream. She paused, then she gathered her four little legs well up under her and leaped it, the mine-cart bounding behind.

Every one burst out laughing, she looked such a funny little thing flying through the air. Her mistress could only say, "The darling!" But in future all four will be able to explain why they consider Pegasus a very suitable name, from every point of view.

A Question of Nationality

An interesting result of the differing laws of America and Australia on the subject of naturalization was stated recently in the Australian Commonwealth Senate by Senator Gardiner, the sole Labor representative in that House. He complained that an Australian woman, the widow of an American citizen, had been unable to get a passport to England. The Australian authorities said that she was an American citizen and sent her to the United States Consul; the Consul said that she was an Australian citizen and handed her back to the Commonwealth officials.

Replying to Senator Gardiner, the Minister for Repatriation explained a point of law had caused the difficulty. According to the Australian law the woman was an American, but by American law she was an Australian. Pending the decision of the Commonwealth Crown law authorities on the point, a passport had been refused, but the woman was now free to leave Australia if she wished.

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HAND OF LABOR'S
ENEMIES IS SEENWorkers Defense Union Says
They Seek to Profit From
Explosion—Dynamite Wagon
Said to Have Been SeenSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The various investigations into the Wall Street explosion continue, without any progress that is apparent to the public eye. The theory generally advanced by the investigators is that the explosion was caused by a bomb. But it is insisted in Socialist and liberal circles that the investigators should not ignore the importance of the possibility that the cause was the accidental detonation of a wagon load of explosives being transported for excavation purposes.

The Du Pont Powder Company, it is said, has declared that it has not used wagons for carrying explosives for several months. But it is also asserted that a local attorney has testified before the Grand Jury that he saw a red horse-drawn wagon marked E. I. Du Pont de Nemours, and "Explosives," in the financial district two days before the explosion.

The Workers Defense Union charges that the enemies of Labor are seeking to profit from the explosion. The union quotes a local financial writer as saying the morning after the explosion that it might have a "constructive value" if radicals were shown to be responsible.

Suppression of Facts Charged

"The game," says the union, "is to make the radicals responsible, regardless of the facts, which indicate very clearly that the catastrophe was due to the criminal negligence of a firm which sells explosives for blasting purposes. Palmer agents and the police are obviously suppressing these facts as much as possible because they want anti-radical, not anti-powder company propaganda, and because they have their own reasons for wishing to save the company from suits which would result if the company were convicted of moving explosives illegally and without due precautions. Builders are in the habit of rushing explosives without permits when they are in a hurry, so the statement of the authorities that no permits were issued for the moving of explosives at that time means nothing. And this statement is nullified by the testimony of nearly a dozen witnesses who saw an explosives wagon in the neighborhood shortly before the accident."

"A glaring instance of suppression of facts is the attempt to shut off the testimony of Ray Clark, foreman of the blasting work on the new stock exchange extension on Broad and Wall streets, one of the six excavating jobs requiring dynamite in the neighborhood. The day the accident happened Clark tried to tell his story but was led away by the police."

Load of Dynamite Reported

"However, their plans failed at last and the New York Evening Post published Clark's statement that the driver of the explosives wagon actually came into his place just three minutes before the explosion and announced that he had a load of 'stuff,' as dynamite is called. Clark told the driver that he had not ordered the load, and the man went out to telephone his company and find out which one of the nearby jobs was the right destination. Even Inspector Lahey of the police department announced the first day that there was positive evidence that a regular explosives wagon was seen in the neighborhood. The first Department of Justice man on the job declared it was probably an accident. But then the system got busy and a blast of 'radical bomb plot' bunk was hurled through the press."

"First there were the Fischer warnings, till Fischer was brought from Canada and placed in an insane asylum and admitted to have had nothing to do with it. Then a clockwork mechanism was said to have been found, but reporters were not allowed to see it and this yarn also died."

The Anarchist Pamphlets

"At last Chief Flynn arrived and practically without any investigation said with detective William J. Burns that it was certainly a bomb and a 'radical plot' bomb at that. He claimed to have some 'American anarchist fighters' leaflets demanding the freedom of political prisoners. He said they were found in a letter box. What connection they had with the explosion is hard to guess, but a very evident connection with Flynn's methods appears when it is recalled that leaflets of the same imaginary organization were produced by the Department at the time of the May Day bomb canard."

"Next on the program will be the choosing of the victim. Just as in San Francisco in 1916 the police selected the most efficient local labor organizer, Tom Mooney, for the role of victim, so they may be expected to frame some brave champion of Labor in this case. Already names and pictures of prominent Labor leaders have been published as 'wanted' by the authorities, only to be followed by last minute denial by the newspapers that fear libel suits."

"Now more than ever Labor must be watchful to prevent a recurrence of such victimizing. And, more important still, must Labor make haste to solidify its organizations so that industrial might can forestall persecution by a vicious and calculating plutocracy?"

WAGES FOR CONVICTS ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Recommendations that convicts in state prisons receive the wage current in similar shops outside the prison, with deductions for the cost of the pris-

oner's maintenance, the balance going to the credit of the prisoner or to that of his dependents, have been made to Gov. A. E. Smith by the prison survey committee, of which Adolph Lewisohn is chairman. This is substantially the same plan as that approved by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. At the present time prisoners receive a flat rate of 1½ cents a day.

DIRECT PRIMARY
LAW IS DEFENDEDFormer Governor of Massachusetts
Says the Selection of an
Unfitted Official Should Not
Discredit the Entire System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—If a public official, elected under the direct primary system, is found unfitted for office, it should not be taken as an indictment of the primary as an instrument of good government, in the opinion of Samuel W. McCall, former Governor of Massachusetts. Mr. McCall declared that, in fact, the defeat of such a candidate for renomination was a powerful argument in favor of a system under which the people may express their disapproval as distinguished from the boss-led party convention.

Since the recent Massachusetts State treasurer controversy, in which the holder of that office was charged with injudicious conduct in connection with the administration of public funds, some sentiment has been expressed in political and legislative circles in the State that the fault lay in the primary system. The treasurer, however, was decisively defeated for renomination in the recent election. Supporters of the primary see in this action of the people a popular decision that could not have existed under the convention régime, where the tendency would have been to conceal the mistake made by the party caucus in selecting a man unqualified for his position.

Primary Progressive System

"The direct primary system exists in every progressive state in the country," Mr. McCall declared in discussing aspects of the law. "It has proved its efficacy and has never been repealed in those states which have adopted it."

In a message to the State Legislature on March 11, 1918, Mr. McCall, then Governor of the Commonwealth, vetoed a bill seeking the repeal of the primary law in Massachusetts. In his veto he quoted Charles E. Hughes, former Governor of New York, who, in urging election reform, declared that the primary was the solution of "the long struggle against the control of the powers of government by selfish interests."

"To the extent that party machinery can be dominated by the few," Mr. Hughes continued, "the opportunity for special interests which desire to control the administration of government, to shape the laws, to prevent the passage of laws, or to break the laws with impunity, is increased. These interests are ever at work stealthily and persistently endeavoring to pervert the government to the service of their own ends. All that is worst in our public life finds its readiest means of access to power through the control of the nominating machinery of parties."

Need for System

This statement, Mr. McCall pointed out, was an able summary of the situation creating a need for the direct primary system. Although the voters are still in the process of being educated to the use of the primary ballot, he said, he could see no cause for saying that, during the nine years in which the law has been in effect in Massachusetts, it has worked badly. On the contrary, Mr. McCall declared, it has worked well, and, in the main, has been used intelligently and effectively by the voters of the Commonwealth. He thought that some change in the form of the ballot, to minimize the alphabetical advantages now given, were advisable in the interest of complete justice to the candidates.

Discussing the charges that "politics is rotten" and that "no decent person wants to get mixed up in it," Mr. McCall said that he feels that the answer lies with the people. He suggested that, if a crystallized public sentiment demanded the substantiation of personal attacks in campaigns, extravagant statements would be curbed. The public does not fully realize its power to direct. In the recent primary charges were brought by one candidate for the nomination for lieutenant-governor against one of his opponents. It is felt by many in touch with state politics and government that, beyond the personal interests of the candidate involved, the public has a right to know the foundation for these charges.

CATTLEMEN NEED FUNDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

FORT WORTH, Texas—Inability to secure loans with which to provide funds needed in carrying on their business, is the most serious problem now facing the cattle industry in Texas, according to A. C. Williams, editor of the Cattleman, official organ of the Texas Cattleman's Association. Range conditions are better and the cattle as a whole are in better shape than for many years, Mr. Williams says, and many pastures are lightly stocked or are without cattle altogether. The owners of these pastures, who ordinarily have sufficient credit to get what loans they need, are now unable to borrow money under any circumstances owing to the curtailment of credits, and on this account are unable to purchase cattle with which to restock these ranges.

THE COURTYARDS OF
NEW ORLEANS

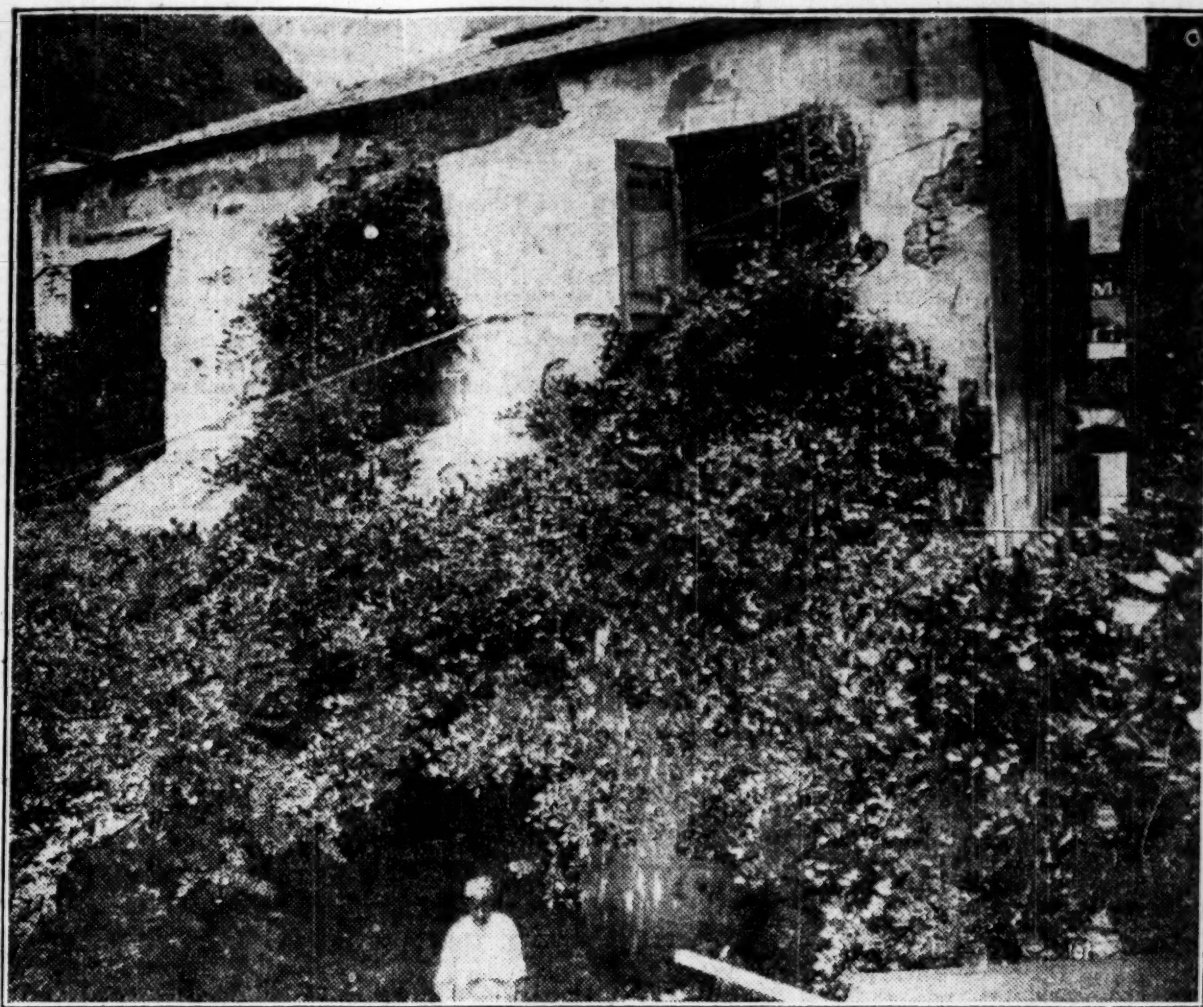
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Like a personally conducted tour through the subconsciousness of Maxfield Parrish, the first glimpse of a New Orleans courtyard transports one so swiftly out of the world of reality as to take one's breath away and make one fall to see the imperfections which—thanks to time and poverty—form a large part of the heterogeneous atmosphere of the place.

First one has an impression of dimness, of dampness, of mellowing old age, as one enters from the street the semi-twilight of the long driveway which usually leads through the center of the house to the walled-in court at the back. Then, as one emerges into the court itself, one's thoughts are transported to the tropics, not the semi-tropics of tourists and race tracks, but the tropics of tradition and occasional reality, of Seville or Granada or Cadiz.

The faded pink stucco of the walls is the kind which makes tropic suns glaring. The vegetation, and it is sparse, because the New Orleans courtyard is small, is invariably typically southern, a palm, or a group of banana or pomegranate trees. The bench in the shady spot suggests a siesta. The fierce insistence on privacy, for two sides of the court are formed by the house and the other two sides by pink plastered brick walls as high as the house itself, is itself a legacy from the tradition of another race. And that this suggestion of privacy was no architectural accident is attested by the great gateway through which one enters, the only possible entry to the house and built to resemble the door of a donjon keep as much as bolts and bars: and double locks can make it. The forbidding aspect of this door is usually modified by a wicket through which the pedestrian enters.

When one turns to examine the façade of the house from the court-



Bougainvillea vine growing in the courtyard of an old French house in New Orleans

for the average man it loses its charm with the loss of its strangeness. He feels that he has been tricked for a moment into a belief of fairyland, in a too-good-to-be-true country, and he vaguely resents it. It is only the artists, strange folk with strange whims, who have an unaccountable preference for beauty, who

for atmosphere, repainting a much-painted spot or prospecting in new fields. In many canvases one finds a market woman, an Italian day laborer, or the daily life of a tiny restaurant, woven most artistically into a background recalling cavaliers and coaches. It is contrast which swiftly appeals to the artistic eye, as it did to that of O. Henry, that patron of the anti-climax, many of whose most interesting stories center about this part of New Orleans.

Many of these courtyards are hallowed by celebrated events, for the great men of the past lived and loved and fought in this quarter in the days when the now fashionable section uptown was an insignificant suburb.

Paul Morphy in his day had the distinction of being the king of chess players, the greatest master of the game in America or in Europe. But now his fame has shimmered down to the courtyard of his home. This court is much larger and more open than the typical one above described. It is surrounded on three sides of the house, with wide "galleries," as the southerners say, on the ground floor and on the floor above. The court itself is flagged. At each corner of the court is a large magnolia tree, now very old. Nearer the center of the court, but still marking the corners, are four small fountains, now in disuse. This court is one of the best preserved in the city, as it is now the property of the Artists and Architects League of New Orleans.

The old houses of New Orleans' French Quarter are disappearing. Every year finds the city the poorer for one more landmark torn down, one more bit of color gone to make way for the march of progress. The days of the courtyard in New Orleans are numbered and, when it is gone, there will be nothing in the architecture of any other part of America which can quite fill its place.

RADICALS OBJECT TO
TRANSFER TO BOSTON

NEW YORK, New York — Twoscore radicals ordered transferred yesterday to East Boston to ease congestion at Ellis Island made such violent protest that entraining was postponed until today, at least. Counsel for some of the prisoners threatened to bring proceedings to halt the transfer. Others expressed the intention of waiting until their clients were taken to Deer Island and then demanding in Federal Court either their deportation or release. Meanwhile Ellis Island officials spent the day in conference in an effort to speed up the transfer.

COUNTY JAIL IS LET
FOR SHOE FACTORYProhibition Transforms a Massachusetts Institution Maintained
at a Net Expense of \$17,043
to the Public Treasury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Empty of prisoners through prohibition the Essex County House of Correction at Ipswich, Massachusetts, has been leased to a firm of shoe manufacturers, and is in the process of being remodeled from an institution of expense to the taxpayer, to a source of income to the State, and, consequently, the citizens. The conversion of the prison from a negative to a positive economic factor has begun with installation of machinery in what was formerly the prison workshop, and it is expected that the entire group of buildings will be turned over to the production of shoes.

According to the report of the Bureau of Prisons this institution was maintained during 1919 at an expense of \$21,172.27 minus \$4,128.83 realized from various sources of income. Thus the cost of the House of Correction was \$17,043.44, or, allowing for an average of 20 prisoners, \$852.17 per prisoner. With the change in status this expense is, of course, done away with, and the income now derived from rental is all profit.

With the marked falling off in prison population that has followed the coming of prohibition, the Massachusetts Department of Correction and the county commissioners have faced the problem of disposing in some way of the costly penal institutions which have been emptied of prisoners. Feeling that it was an unnecessary expense of the State the Prison Commissioner recently urged the consolidation of several county jails into one or two institutions. A reluctance was shown when this was first proposed, but the plan is under consideration, and the state penal authorities hope to effect the change shortly.

The Ipswich house of correction is typical of practically all of the Massachusetts prisons. Two years ago it was filled with offenders and maintained at a heavy cost, with comparatively small return for the investment of state funds. A few months ago the prison population had fallen away to nothing, but the institution still demanded funds for personnel and upkeep of the buildings. In June it was closed and the county commissioners, looking about for a tenant who would afford an income for the use of the jail, let the building on a five-year lease.

Economists who have followed this phase of the benefit of prohibition are unanimous in urging a general program similar to that adopted by the Essex County officials, as the only logical economic course. They see reduction in expense with a coincident increase in income which has surprised those who have ignored the effect of prohibition on prisons, while the economic answer to this question is found to be simple and already to have been worked out.

GRENELL MISSION AIDED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A luncheon was given to Dr. and Mrs. Wilfred T. Grenfell and the volunteer workers of his mission in Newfoundland and Labrador at the Vendome Hotel yesterday at noon, as the initial step in a campaign for an endowment to perpetuate Dr. Grenfell's work, through the efforts of Dr. Russell MacAusland, chairman of the staff selection committee, and G. Perry Burgess, formerly manager of the Near East campaign.

ELIHU ROOT RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Elihu Root, who has been abroad three months in England and at The Hague, helping to formulate the plan for a permanent international court of justice under the League of Nations, arrived here Monday on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam. Mr. Root declined to give an interview or to express his views on any subject.

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BOUNDARIES OF NATIONAL PARKS

Massachusetts Forestry Association Official Would Have Lines of Reservations in the United States Reestablished

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"Reestablishment of the boundaries of the national parks of the United States by a special nonpartisan commission should be done in order that a greater fairness may obtain, first, with respect to increasing the scenic and other natural values of the parks themselves and, second, in regard to satisfying the demands of many of the commercial interests, some of which demands might well be granted without in the least affecting park standards," says Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, who had charge of a two-months' educational tour of the national parks and forests this summer.

"Much of the difficulty that arises in administration of these parks, including pressure brought by commercial interests to gain special concessions in the parks," continues Mr. Reynolds, "is due to the arbitrary and unsentimental manner in which boundaries of the parks were established, which, in nearly every case, are laid out in rectangular form, and as a result have encompassed areas more adapted to commercial use than recreation, and by the same token have left out areas which are of superlative value from a scenic and scientific standpoint."

Mr. Reynolds places considerable emphasis upon the need of a disinterested commission to study the boundary question from all angles. "Such a commission," he says, "would also advise as to the creation of new parks and its findings given to Congress would be a safe basis upon which to act in creating these parks. As it is today the public usually hears but one side of the story and only a few of the facts. There is a continual squabble with commercial interests, neither side having all the facts."

"Stock men have brought all pressure possible for permission to raise stock on the natural game preserves of the parks, but no permission should be granted that would in any way deprive the wild animals."

"Many water power interests would like to build power plants and irrigation people wish to construct dams on park land to flood desert territory lying without the parks. As the boundaries now stand, some of these requests should be granted and some should not. Fortunately few minerals have been discovered in the parks, so that pressure in this regard is less than for other utilities."

"Once new boundaries for the parks are established, it should be with the understanding that no commercialization of any kind should be allowed in the parks, and this would be kept foremost in the thoughts of the commission in determining relocation of boundary lines."

"A great many bills for new national parks come before Congress each year. Probably the big majority of the districts thus advocated do not measure up to the high standards we now have. They are usually pushed by local interests almost solely for getting the advertising it would bring the local community. The nation would not be justified in setting them aside for recreation. Many of them should be made into state parks, though the local communities want national parks for the money tourists would bring them and the development of good roads which it would cause."

NEGRO COLONIZATION PROPOSED IN WEST

LOS ANGELES, California.—The possibility of Negroes taking the place of Asiatics as farm workers in California was discussed yesterday at the national convention of the Industrial and Commercial Council of People of African Descent. W. H. Sanders, a Los Angeles delegate, said he was in direct touch with at least 5000 Negroes who would come to California to take up truck gardening in case persons of Oriental races are barred from further colonization in this State. He said the workers would be headed by graduates of the agricultural department of Tuskegee Institute.

Capital was subscribed for a cooperative company to market products of Negro farmers through grocery stores to be established in Negro communities.

RESUMPTION OF BUILDING FORECAST

Lower Prices on Materials and Appeal by Labor Man Against Union Disputes Expected to Aid in Relieving the Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Lower prices on building materials and the prominence given an appeal by an official of the building trades unions that jurisdictional disputes among unions be eliminated as far as possible will tend to stimulate building and to relieve housing conditions eventually, in the opinion of government officials here.

Nearly two years ago, when the armistice was signed, building materials had risen in price less than most commodities, but efforts to stimulate building at that time had the effect of causing advances, particularly in view of the fact that much necessary construction which had been held up by the war had to be put under way. Prominent men in the building industry then contended that one of the chief obstacles to a resumption of construction was the tendency of building trades unions to engage in jurisdictional disputes, which proved harmful not only to builders and employees, but tended to hinder construction. If those jurisdictional troubles, many of which led to strikes, could be eliminated, a great encouragement would be given to builders, it was held.

Conditions are now apparently much better than in 1918 and 1919, for banks are refusing any longer to support speculative ventures and building materials are coming down rapidly in price, with the exception of structural steel, which is holding up better than most such materials. The extent of the decline in some lines indicates that profiteering has been rampant.

The objection to the jurisdictional strike from the point of view of the Labor organizations is that it does not advance the interests of Labor as a whole, even though it may give some temporary advantage to a special group. The question usually involved is whether one craft or another shall do the work on a certain job, and it may end with neither doing it. The employer is not at fault, but he may experience serious financial loss before the unions compose their difficulties.

The real question at issue is the question of craft unionism in the building trades against an organization more nearly approaching the industrial union. The craft organization has at last been recognized by some prominent Labor men, at least, as unwieldy and tending rather to produce conflicts than to prevent them.

REWARDS OFFERED FOR ARREST OF ANFU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Rewards totaling \$110,000 have been offered by the Chinese Government for the arrest of eight of the Anfu leaders, following the downfall of the Anfu movement, and notices of the rewards have been posted in Peking, according to advices received at the State Department. For Gen. Hsu Shu-tseng a reward of \$30,000 has been offered, and \$20,000 for Tseng Yu-cheng, former Minister of Communications. Ten thousand dollars each is offered for Tuan Chi-jui, who was commander-in-chief of the Chi-jui armies; Chu Shen, former Minister of Justice; Li Shih-hao, former Minister of Finance; Liang Hung-chi, secretary of the Senate; Yao Kuo-cheng and Yao Cheng, the latter being chief of the Supreme Court. The Anfu Club has been closed, and the fugitives whose arrests are sought are suspected of having sought refuge in the legation colony.

IMMIGRATION FUND LESS THAN TAXES

Newcomers Pay Government Far More Than Is Appropriated for Them—Tax Said to Have Been Meant for Their Benefit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—While immigrants at Ellis Island, New York, are undergoing considerable inconvenience, if not hardship, as a result of the lack of accommodation there for their reception, all those admitted to the United States are required to pay a head tax of \$8 each, the original object of which, it was said at the Department of Labor yesterday, was to make possible proper shelter and assistance to incoming aliens.

At the rate immigrants are now entering this country, there will possibly be 1,000,000 admissions before the end of the calendar year. The head tax receipts would then be \$8,000,000, but the entire appropriation for the bureau of Immigration is considerably less than half that amount.

The aliens, therefore, pay over to the United States some \$5,000,000 more than they receive from the government in return. The appropriation for the immigration bureau must cover all the cost of personnel, upkeep of stations, expense of receiving the immigrants, and incidental costs. The receipts from the head tax go into the treasury, and instead of being used for the immigrants they may be used for any other governmental purpose. The Bureau of Immigration, like the Bureau of Naturalization, is an excellent money-making enterprise, for both bring in a great deal more than they pay out. Both, incidentally, obtain this surplus from aliens who come here with the aim of obtaining citizenship.

The whole amount of the head tax receipts under present conditions would not be too large, say officials of the Department of Labor, to devote to improvements in way of receiving immigrants. At present the newcomers are crowded into quarters much too small for such numbers as are now arriving, and until aid was obtained from the War Department a few days ago, not even blankets were available for the aliens. For five nights or more newcomers were obliged to sleep on the floor at Ellis Island; they could not even be given examinations in order that they might be released and go to the homes of relatives.

The inadequate personnel of the bureau of immigration has long furnished a severe problem for the Department of Labor, and it is said now that some 200 more inspectors are needed at once. If the receipts from the head tax were made available to the bureau, as is said to have been the original intention, appropriations from Congress would be unnecessary and the immigrants would receive a more favorable impression of this country as they enter it.

WASHINGTON HOUSING RELIEF PROPOSAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The latest form of profiteering to challenge the attention of W. S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, is that of overcharges for rent which are helping to make living conditions in Washington so difficult. Senator Kenyon has consistently opposed all forms of profiteering, and has spoken on the

floor of the Senate, in committee rooms, and outside, in denunciation of those who take advantage of the necessities of the people to pile up unwarranted profits. Before leaving Washington he gave notice that he would take the matter into Congress.

Referring to the necessity that so many persons are under to live in Washington because they are employed by the government, practically all of the departments of which are centered in Washington, Senator Kenyon said that there was no reason why certain departments, such as that of Agriculture and that of the Interior, should not be moved to the middle west. He believed that the Treasury might as well be located elsewhere, and that the War Department could to advantage be removed farther inland. Governmental bodies like the Federal Trade Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission also could be moved to other cities without impairing their efficiency.

WHEN GREEKS TOOK OVER ADRIANOPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York.—So little has been reported in the newspapers of the circumstances attending the Greek entry into Adrianople, and its effect upon the population, that a letter which has been received here from a prominent Greek banker will fill, more or less, an existing gap. The writer says: "The inner joy and enthusiasm of those liberated from the Turkish yoke, as well as their hearty gratitude toward their liberators, was expressed in delirious acclaim at the first entry of the Greek soldiers into Adrianople. That gratitude was expressed in a more substantial manner by the volunteer enlistments into the ten classes of the Greek Army by the newly liberated Thracians. Only a month ago, white and blue colors were nowhere exhibited. Today our city swims in flags of white and blue."

The civil authorities hastened the work of reorganization eagerly. The work, however, requires much time. All the people are satisfied with the conduct of the Greek armies, and with the order and public safety established. The Muhammadans, Jews and Armenians, completely satisfied with the Greek Administration, very gladly participate in all the national and religious festivities."

RAILROAD PROTECTION REPORT CALLED FOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday issued an order calling on railroads throughout the country to furnish data as to the extent to which their lines are protected by signaling devices, such material to be submitted not later than January 15, 1921. The roads are asked to inform the commission as to details of block signal and other protection as of January 1, 1921, and as to the method of transmitting train orders, whether by telephone or telegraph.

The commission also issued a service order in connection with the reported practice of steam railroads of confiscating commercial coal for their own use. The practice has continued in disregard of regulations which the commission has laid down, to such an extent, the commission observes, as to cause "confusion, uncertainty and undue preference and prejudice."

Previous regulations of the commission must be observed, it is ordered, except that railroads are granted exemption from certain requirements if they take the total output of a mine for not less than six months.

BETTER SCHOOLS CAMPAIGN PLANNED

Maine Department of Education Announces Series of State-Wide Rallies to Arouse Interest of People in Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUGUSTA, Maine.—An intensive campaign for better schools, under the auspices of the county teachers' associations, in the form of a series of educational rallies throughout the State, is to be held in the period beginning today and ending on November 12, according to an announcement made by the State Department of Education.

"New things," says the announcement, "make new processes and new movements necessary, and the fact that we believe in education as the foundation of government like ours, our recent awakening and the added cost of maintaining our schools make better schools both desirable and necessary. Better buildings, better equipment, better teachers, better educational and cooperative spirit on the part of the school patrons will make a mighty advance in efficiency even in one year."

"State pride, patriotism and our interest in the generation which must soon take our place and carry on demand that we so conduct our schools that future generations may not charge us with neglect or penuriousness in developing the foundations of independence, either personal or national. The right of every child to a square deal and to a fair start and an open field in the race of life is his priceless heritage. The debt of one generation to another is the physical, intellectual and moral development through the best system of schools it is possible to maintain."

"To the profession of teaching falls the responsibility of directing state and national forces and policies. It becomes necessary, therefore, that the 6000 teachers and the 1500 school officers in council with the patrons of the school, take stock and devise ways and means of increasing the efficiency of our schools at the outset of the year rather than to wait, as is too often the case, until near the close. The 150,000 children of the State now are mobilized under these teachers expecting to receive such instruction that they may be able to meet the future in the most happy and efficient manner."

"We come together in these coun-

cils for the purpose of formulating a program to develop a morale which will aid each teacher to feel that she is a definite part of the system and charged with particular responsibility for the success of our educational enterprise."

"It is not too much to hope that every teacher in the State of Maine will attend one of these councils, that a large number of our committee-men will join in this rally and that patrons in general will lend their cooperation to the encouragement of the work in which no one is more interested than they."

TEXANS TO GATHER CROPS IN ONE DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
WACO, Texas.—Business men and professional men of Waco, realizing the shortage of farm labor and the need of relief from a situation that is growing very serious for McLennan County farmers, are organizing a movement by which it is proposed to pick most of the cotton in McLennan County and to gather most of the other crops, in a single day.

It is proposed to have 1000 or more men of Waco assemble on a given day on the plaza, about daylight, each man provided with a cotton sack and a lunch of his own provision. These volunteer cotton pickers and farm laborers will be conveyed to the fields by farmers of the county, who will come after them or provide conveyances and they will spend the day in the cotton or corn fields adding the farmers who have crops that need harvesting.

It has been agreed that 50 cents per 100 pounds shall be the price charged for picking, although many farmers now have to pay as high as \$2 per hundred. The money earned during the day is to be placed in a common fund and be used under the direction of a committee to keep needy people in Waco.

CENSUS FIGURES ON FOUR STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The following state populations were announced yesterday: Illinois, 6,485,098, increase 846,507, or 15 per cent; Montana, 547,593, increase 171,540, or 45.6 per cent; New Mexico, 360,247, increase 32,946, or 10.1 per cent; Louisiana, 1,797,798, increase 141,410, or 8.5 per cent. Cook county, Illinois, containing Chicago, has 3,053,017 population, an increase of 647,784, or 26.9 per cent.

NO POLL TAX FOR TENNESSEE WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
NASHVILLE, Tennessee.—Following the passage of the ratification act by the Legislature of Tennessee, the suffrage leaders deemed it wise to have a judicial finding as to the necessity of women paying poll taxes. Accordingly, Mrs. John M. Kenny and Mrs. D. T. Kimbrough, both prominent in the suffrage movement at Nashville, appeared at the office of County Trustee A. B. Bell and made a tender of the amount due as poll tax. The tender was refused by the official under instructions from County Attorney H. Osment, who declared in a written opinion that no poll tax was required from women, the laws of the State giving them exemption therefrom.

The next move on the part of the suffragists was to file a bill in the Chancery Court of Davidson County against County Trustee Bell, reciting the facts and asking a judicial determination of the question as to whether women must pay a poll tax in Tennessee in order to exercise the electoral franchise.

Joseph H. Acklen, representing the complainants, states that he cases will be taken to the Supreme Court of Tennessee for a final adjudication.

WOMEN ADMITTED TO HARVARD COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—For the first time in the history of Harvard University women were admitted as students and candidates for a degree in a regular department of the university with enrollments in the Graduate School of Education, a new advanced course embracing a wide range of educational and instructional questions and problems. About 6000 students from the United States and foreign countries have registered in the university department, and classes will begin today.

A new five-year program designed to satisfy a business demand is comprised in the course in Engineering Administration or Business Engineering. This course is a new departure in educational training and is planned to prepare men to hold administrative positions in engineering projects. The studies combine a thorough technical training with the study of business fundamentals and, it is felt, will fill a growing business need for such specialized knowledge and training.

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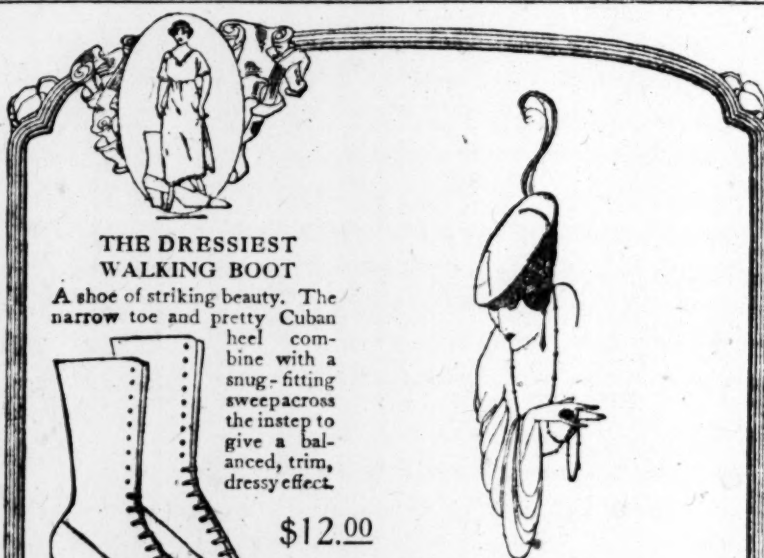
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CEUTA SPANIARDS DEMAND TANGIER

Speaker at Meeting Says Ideal of Spain Is to Be Sovereign and That It Is Necessary for Her to Have Control in the Straits

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CEUTA, Morocco.—One of the most extraordinary public meetings that has ever taken place in northwest Africa, and one that, it is considered, may prove to be of historic importance, has just taken place here at the King's Theater. It was a demonstration by the Spaniards in Morocco in favor of the Spanish claims upon Tangier as against the French pretensions, and is for the time being the culminating point of a steady crescendo of agitation. The pro-Tangier committee, which has its headquarters at Tangier, but operates in various ways throughout the country and in Spain, was chiefly responsible for the initiative in this formidable affair.

Ceuta is, of course, far enough from Tangier. The idea in this case was to stir up the feeling of Spaniards in the parts more distant from the Spanish zone to a true realization of the problem as it is presented to Spain, to draw Spaniards from all parts of the country together to a great mass meeting, as it were, and to create an impression outside the country. The organization of the meeting had been in progress for some weeks. The Spanish Government could not, of course, be officially associated with it in any way, but unofficially it was given every encouragement. Former cabinet ministers took a leading part in the speechmaking, and governmental facilities were afforded to Spaniards in other parts of Morocco to come along to Ceuta to assist in this great occasion.

A Remarkable Gathering

The former Minister, Francisco Rodriguez, presided over the great gathering, and another past member of the Cabinet, Mr. Golcochea, had come along from Madrid specially for the purpose of speaking. So also did the Marques de la Viesca, Mr. Believer, Mr. Cano, Royo Villanova, delegates from the municipal council of Tarifa, and a number of delegations from Algeciras and other towns. The alcalde of Ceuta and the organizing committee were alongside the chairman. Many ladies were present. Eminent Moors from Tangier and Tetuan and various Jewish elements were noticed. Special trains had brought in large numbers of people from Tetuan, and special ships laden with enthusiasts had come along from Tangier and Algeciras. It was certainly a remarkable gathering. There were vivas for Spain and the King at the commencement of the proceedings, and more of them when Col. Encina Candebat, as chairman of the organizing committee, read a number of letters of a sympathetic character.

It was considered to be wise, for the sake of indicating the scope of the keen feeling in this matter, to let an unusual element in the person of the Padre Martinez, superior of the Augustine monks, to have first say on this occasion. He was properly brief but quite explicit. He said he wished to show the meeting that there was nothing incompatible between speaking at a public meeting and being clothed in priestly garments. The latter were incompatible with politics but never with patriotism. He lamented that the meeting did not include representatives of all shades of political opinions from Madrid since in this affair all political differences were sunk and they were all Spaniards and nothing more than Spaniards. As to the main question, he declared that if Tangier fell into the power of any other nation the latter would be enriched at the cost of Ceuta. To the latter he gave warm praise, extolling the civic virtues of the people.

Tangier Interested

A Tangier lawyer, Alfonso Martinez, said that all the Spaniards in Tangier were following this crusade with great emotion, and some of them had come to Ceuta to pay their tribute of gratitude and to ask the inhabitants for their assistance. What-ever was done in this matter should be done immediately, even the day that passed Spain lost one of her defenses in Tangier. The Spanish Government, he declared, were blameful for this situation, since they had left the Spaniards in Tangier in an abandoned state and exposed to every kind of attack and vilification.

Tangier saw with dread that it was passing from Spanish hands. As a result of the existing régime, man Spaniards had been beaten and dragged along through the streets, and when a Spanish diplomatic agent had been sent to Tangier, the French Government had refused to accept him. The blame for it all was centered in Madrid. "We call upon you all to cast off this yoke!" the Tangier lawyer cried. "Although Spain may abandon us we shall not cease to love her; we shall begin an irredentist campaign until the very stones themselves shall speak of our love for Spain."

Ideal of Spain

Mr. Believer spoke in the name of the Africanist League of Madrid, declaring that his voice would be one more in the general demand for what they all desired. The Marques de Viesca de la Sierra gave an account of the adherence to the cause of such eminent personages as José Luis de Torres, Sala and Alcala Zamora, and he mentioned that the Spanish colony

in the Canary Isles, who had not been able to attend officially, shared, like Tarifa, in the general aspiration. Don Ivaquin Fanjul said that the settlement of this question was not merely a matter of interest to the government, but in a greater degree to the Spanish people. The ideal of Spain was to be sovereign and to dominate her geographical situation, and for this purpose it was necessary that she should have control in the Straits. That was impossible unless the whole of the Moroccan coast was Spanish. That was the Spanish problem. He was convinced that Tangier would either remain as it is now or would become Spanish.

The foregoing enthusiasts having had their say, the way was cleared for some of the big political guns. Royo Villanova was the first of them, and in his lively fashion he did not hesitate to touch upon points that statesmen regard as too delicate for anything but their own thoughts and the most secret discussions. Straight away he spoke of Gibraltar. Ceuta and Tangier, he declared, were two propositions that had been treated far too lightly, and no politician could give his support to any idea of changing Ceuta for Gibraltar. Spain would not change Ceuta for anything and as they were not looking behind them into the past they saw in England at Gibraltar a friend of Spain.

Status Quo Impossible

Although all the eminent Liberal politicians were not present at that meeting, the Count de Romanones, in a recent article, had supported the policy of Tangier for Spain, and Melquiades Alvarez and Mr. Lerroux had done the same. The European war had, or ought to have, brought an end to secret diplomacy, and the complaints of the people and, today above all, those of the Spaniards in Tangier ought to be heard by the diplomats and politicians. He thought that the status quo in Tangier was impossible and that Spain, England and France ought to speak in that sense.

Then spoke Mr. Golcochea, a much-discussed former minister of an administration of a few months ago who in these days of taking a strong lead in this pro-Tangier agitation. He phrased the patriotic movement that the meeting represented, and insisted that there was no kind of hostility against France. Nor was it an affair of politics, since it would be a shame upon them to convert what was a noble national ideal into a platform business or the placard announcements of a fair. He said that in coming to Morocco and contemplating the view of the straits from the deck of his ship, he saw the African coast wrapped among clouds and embellished with the supreme charm of distance, and it appeared to him then that the sea was not an abyss but a road, that it was not an obstacle that was imposed nor a barrier that was raised, but an unlimited horizon that was opened out to them.

Between Two Frances

If a day should come when Spain should find herself surrounded and pressed between two Frances, what they would have bequeathed to their children would be a slavery from which they would never be able to emancipate themselves. Without an African zone they might have Spanish independence, but without Tangier they could not have an African zone. Only by passing into the hands of Spain could the possession of Tangier be prevented from making a change in the political equilibrium of the Straits. Really the program of Nelson would be achieved.

In order that England might not be disturbed in her interests, in her influence and in her strategic position, Tangier must pass only into the hands of a strictly neutral power. "When the French newspapers say that Tangier is the first stage," exclaimed Mr. Golcochea, "and that Gibraltar itself will be the second, it is not speaking for us but for some one who might be our associate and is trying to be our enemy. These jealousies must be faced and got rid of. We shall go to Tangier to represent a world interest and a balance of strengths, full of that loyalty with which, indeed, our procedure has been abundantly accredited."

A Lake in Spanish Garden

Don Francisco Rodriguez, former minister also, with some pretty ideas that

much touched the assembled Spaniards, said that neither from the sentimental point of view nor from any examination of facts or reason could anything be adduced that was contrary to the inclusion of Tangier in the Spanish zone of influence. A French writer had said on one occasion that Africa began in the Pyrenees, and now they should wish that Spain should be extended as far as the Atlas mountains, and that the Straits of Gibraltar should be as a lake in the Spanish garden. Geologically the African part corresponded exactly with the Spanish. Upon the African soil there were everywhere the footprints of Spanish authority, the marks of Spanish activity and effort. The French colony in Algeria had been aggrandized by Spanish effort; and although Algiers and Oran were largely populated by Spaniards, representatives of wealth, of adaptability and of labor, never with a thought had they disturbed the sovereignty of France, giving the highest testimony of their good intention, and the genuine fraternity with which the children of Spain always conducted themselves.

"Very well," he said, by way of conclusion, "the existing circumstances are unjustifiable. If Spain must live with that independence which is her due, she must persist in her work in the north of Africa; but if she is to achieve that work it is quite indispensable that Tangier does not remain internationalized. It must, instead, fall into our hands, and thus there would be a complete guarantee that we should be able to fulfill in Morocco the great task that has been assigned to us."

There were many demonstrations of enthusiasm at the close of this remarkable meeting. Several of the speakers from Madrid went in afterward to Tangier.

MANIFESTO OF TZECH SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A meeting of the executive committee of the Tzecho-Slovak Social Democratic Party was held recently to discuss the present political and economical situation. The meeting was attended also by members of the German Social Democratic Party in Tzecho-Slovakia. It was agreed that the leaders of both parties should issue a manifesto in common to the workers in Tzecho-Slovakia and should also take concerted action in this respect. During the debate which ensued, the Germans declared themselves to be solidly on the side of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic in the defense of any attack on the part of Magyar reaction. The manifesto was as follows:

"Comrades—The Government of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic has declared that it will preserve neutrality in war between Soviet Russia and Poland. We take note of this announcement with gratification. "The undersigned parties are convinced that it is in the interests of Europe for the governments of the western states once and for all to conclude an honorable peace with Soviet Russia; they greet Socialist parties in the entente states, and request them to exert pressure upon their governments with a view to concluding peace with eastern Europe. In this war the Polish workers have fallen a victim to imperialism. To their brothers and sisters, who are suffering through the horrors of war just as the Russian workers, we likewise send our cordial greetings.

"The victory of Soviet Russia is in the interests of international Socialism and the working classes. For this reason the sympathies of the Tzecho-Slovak and German workers in this struggle are on the side of Soviet Russia. The workers of both nations feel themselves solidly drawn toward the Russian workers in their struggle against capitalist reaction, and it has been decided to refuse all support to the enemies of Soviet Russia by all available means.

"The Socialist workers of Tzecho-Slovakia will not allow any territory in the Republic to be misused for the advance of troops or for the transport of war matériel to be employed against Russia.

"Comrades, be on your guard. Be prepared to obey our summons in unity and discipline if the situation should make it necessary for us to show by deeds our solidarity with Soviet Russia."

BOLSHEVIST MONEY FOR LONDON DAILY

Daily Herald Says Published Messages Reveal Plot to Boycott Labor Organ Because It Is Opposed to the Coalition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A considerable amount of interest has arisen, and no little comment been expressed at recent disclosures of a number of secret wireless messages which are alleged to have passed between the Russian Soviet Government and its representatives abroad referring to the financial and political status of the London newspaper, the Daily Herald, and its editor, George Lansbury. These messages, it is understood, were intercepted in several European countries at various receiving stations during February and March last, though a few were picked up as recently as July last.

To fully understand the import of the messages referred to, it should be borne in mind that Mr. Lansbury was in Moscow during the month of February last, when it is stated he had several interviews with the Bolshevik commissaries. While on this visit, the editor of the Daily Herald sent frequent communications from Moscow to his periodical in London, returning to England on March 19. On his return from Russia, Mr. Lansbury made a statement that neither directly nor indirectly had the Daily Herald, he himself, nor anyone connected with it, received a single penny or an ounce of paper from anyone outside the country, or from anyone connected with the Bolsheviks or any other government.

Paper Had Been Losing

Furthermore, it is of interest to recall that at the Trade Union Congress which was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, in December, 1919, Mr. E. Bevin made a statement on behalf of a committee which had made certain investigations regarding the position of the Daily Herald. In this statement it was shown that the paper had been losing some £1700 per week, but the loss had been halved during the previous month. The newspaper was at that time asking for a sum of £400,000 to be invested as debenture stock at a guaranteed interest of 5 per cent, which sum was needed in order to print simultaneously in the north of England and in London, and also to run a Sunday edition.

In view of the various persons alluded to in the wireless messages quoted below, it is also of interest to note the names of the directors of the Daily Herald. These are: Ernest Bevin, the "Dockers' K. C." and one of the secretaries of the "Council of Action"; Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' Federation and a member of the "Council of Action," representing the executive of the Labor Party; George Lansbury, editor of the Daily Herald; Francis Meynell, also a member of the staff of the Daily Herald; Ben Turner, who was a member of the British Labor Delegation to Russia, and Robert Williams, secretary of the Transport Workers Federation and a representative of the Labor Party on the "Council of Action."

The Bolshevik Messages

The messages referred to, in their order of dispatch, are as follows: From Mr. Tchitcherlin to Mr. Litvinoff, February 11, 1920: "Lansbury is particularly anxious for help in obtaining paper. It seems that on Grimlund's advice our paper in Stockholm has been sold with a view to buying fresh paper. Grimlund considers this an advantageous transaction. Lansbury now speaks of a (?) sum which he will repay in

time. His losses now amount to £1000 a week, but will be greatly increased with the rise in the cost of paper. Moreover, it is necessary that an edition should be printed in Manchester for the north, and a Sunday paper edited for those who only read papers on Sundays."

Reply from Mr. Tchitcherlin to Mr. Litvinoff, February 23, 1920: "Lansbury does not wish to depend on us financially, but wishes that purely commercial relations should be established between us; he therefore wishes to pay us a small sum as commission for the credit we are opening for him for purchasing paper in Sweden or Finland. It will pass through Strom. Inform us whether Strom has enough money. Chinese papers will be sent to Reval."

From Mr. Tchitcherlin to Mr. Litvinoff, February 29, 1920: "Lansbury will consult you with regard to the details of publications in England. Point out who will give him orders and regulate the number of copies. Is he now able to send legal pamphlets to America? Manuscripts will be sent to him through Strom and Reval. How much money must we send Strom to pay for Lansbury's orders? We now pay 2000 Swedish crowns for paper. Strom will gradually repay this sum. We, on the other hand, will continue to pay for the paper until the whole of the 500 tons has been paid for. He will pay a small sum as commission."

Paper or Money?

From Mr. Tchitcherlin to Mr. Litvinoff, February 29, 1920. "Please reply as soon as possible how much you consider we ought to give to the Herald. Lansbury seems particularly anxious about obtaining paper. Would it not be cheaper to buy paper for him in Sweden instead of making him a present in money?"

From Mr. Litvinoff to Mr. Tchitcherlin, March 3, 1920. "The British Minister here (Copenhagen) is trying to induce the Danish Government not to allow the delegation to stay here, but to dispatch it from the steamer to the station. The British papers write that all measures have been taken for the complete isolation of the delegates. If a negative answer is received from London about me, the delegation should not budge until a definite promise is forthcoming granting permission for them to stay for the purpose of discussion without any time limit being imposed. The Daily Herald telegram inspired by me reports that the delegation in Copenhagen will only decide whether to go on further or carry on negotiations here with the Allies. A firm tone right from the beginning is highly essential."

In order to understand the next set of messages the following facts are worthy of note: On May 15 Francis Meynell, a member of the staff of the Daily Herald who had visited Scandinavia in September, October and December, 1919, had his passport visé for Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Germany. Early in July he visited Maxim Litvinoff in Copenhagen. "Rothstein" referred to in the last message of the series is Theodore Rothstein, who has for many months been known in Copenhagen as the unofficial representative of Nicholas Lenine in England.

Attitude on Russian Question. From Mr. Litvinoff to Mr. Tchitcherlin, July 11, 1920. "If we do not support the Daily Herald, which is now passing through a fresh crisis, paper will have to turn 'Right' trade union. In Russian questions it acts as if it were our organ. After Lansbury's journey it has gone considerably more to the 'Left,' and decidedly advocates 'direct action.' It needs 50,000, for six months; then it hopes again to be on firm ground. I consider work of Daily Herald as especially important for us. I advise, therefore, that this help be afforded from funds of (?) Commissary for Foreign Affairs, not from those of International Commissions, and that it be payable in several installments.

Journal has not obtained any paper in Stockholm but has (?) recently had (?) from us. I beg for an early favorable answer, especially because there is no hope of establishment of a purely Communist paper."

From Mr. Tchitcherlin to Mr. Litvinoff, July 20, 1920. "If you have not enough ready money for the subsidy to the Herald tell him at any rate the subsidy will be paid by those who have authority to organize the financing of our institutions abroad. The subsidy for the preservation of control must be paid by degrees."

From Mr. Litvinoff to Mr. Tchitcherlin, July 22, 1920. "I have given instructions that the Chinese bonds which are there be handed over to the Herald. Is Rothstein included in the delegation, for if not he can be arrested and deported?"

Refuted in Detail

On the publication of these messages in various London newspapers, the Daily Herald set out to refute in detail the implied allegations of its allegiance with the Bolsheviks. "We have received no Bolshevik money, no Bolshevik paper, and no Chinese bonds," the paper states. "Anybody who cares to take the trouble can look at our books and see by whom we are actually being financed." The Daily Herald continues, "there is no proof beyond the word of the British Government, which is a notorious liar, that these documents are what they purport to be. But one of two things: either they are a complete forgery or they are not. If they are not, if they bear even a remote resemblance to any communication on any subject which actually passed between Mr. Tchitcherlin and Mr. Litvinoff, then the British Government has been guilty of deliberately spying upon and revealing the private correspondence of the diplomatic agents and representatives of a power with whom it is negotiating commercial relations. If the documents are a forgery, the government's action is characteristically base."

Nothing Improper

A further comment of the Daily Herald which appeared in a late edition of that journal is as follows: "The editor of the Daily Herald, George Lansbury, replies below to the charge which the publication of the document is intended to suggest. He openly and unhesitatingly avows his dealings with representative Russians on the question of news-print supply for the Daily Herald. But equally openly and unhesitatingly he affirms that all his dealings were entirely business ones, conducted in the usual business way. The facts of the matter are four: 1. That if the Daily Herald had bought paper from, or through, the representative of the Russian Government (against which our Government has never declared war) there would have been nothing improper in the transaction. 2. That, in fact, the Daily Herald has never bought paper from or through the Russian Government. 3. That no representative of the Russian Government, or of any other government, has directly or indirectly ever had the smallest control of the Daily Herald policy, which has been throughout wholly and solely controlled by the editor. 4. On the question of finance, 'the sources' from which the Daily Herald has received its money are not hidden. Lists of the people who have invested in the paper, and, indeed, all our documents, can be inspected by anybody."

The Daily Herald also states that it has had nearly £100,000 as subsidies from the British trade unions during the last six months.

The Daily Herald defense and

stand is that the disclosure of the messages said to have been picked up by the British Government is a plot to boycott the paper, which as the Labor organ of Great Britain, is antagonistic to the present Coalition Government. "This plot will fail," declares the paper, "as plots always fail before the truth; the Daily Herald has nothing whatever to conceal."

NATIVES' RIGHT TO LAND IN RHODESIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—In the last number of the South African Quarterly, John H. Harris, organizing secretary, Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, contributes an article dealing with the recent Rhodesian land case in the course of which he urges reforms in respect of natives' land rights.

In the course of his article Mr. Harris writes:

"Throughout the British Empire, native land systems vary to an extraordinary extent, but in on other territory under the Crown do conditions prevail as we find them in southern Rhodesia today. The link between Rhodesia and the Crown is represented by the Matabele-British Treaty of Friendship. Strictly speaking, Rhodesia is not a part of the British Empire, while no single native is a British subject. It is merely a friendly foreign state under the protection of Great Britain. But the inhabitants of this 'friendly state,' to use Lord Halsbury's phrase, have been completely dispossessed of all their land rights by British action. There is no parallel for such a complete dispossession. The case for the natives is that they have not lost these rights, either by concession or by any legislative act either in Rhodesia or in Great Britain. Secondly, that if any impairment of title has taken place—which cannot be denied—this is the result of misleading statements made to the Imperial Government.

"For over 20 years it has been assumed that the Chartered Company holds land concessions in Rhodesia. It has only been made clear recently, that they only possessed one land concession, and that even this has now been declared to be a worthless document for the purposes of the alienation of land, while since the hearing of the case before the judicial committee it has become known that a letter existed from the original concessionaire addressed to Lord Loch, in which the British Government was informed, as far back as 1892, that the Lippert Concession conveyed no title whatever to the land. Some attempt has been made to establish title by conquest, but no person with any knowledge of the British Constitution would give a moment's hearing to such a plea.

"It is, of course, recognized that a restoration of the lands to the natives is now impracticable; however equitable it may be to attempt to make such amends today, such a proposal would be clearly impossible. Therefore, the following simple suggested reforms are being submitted to the Colonial Office and to the country: First, that the native reserves in Rhodesia should be definitely surveyed, delimited, and then conferred upon the natives in secure title. Second, that in those parts of the country where there are no white men, the native communities should be given secure title to the land they occupy. These proposals involve sacrificing the rights of more than half the native population; they imply no hardship upon the white men, but would in fact be in the interests of all concerned."

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HOW CAN THE COAL CRISIS BE SOLVED?

Most Probable Solution Shown to Lie in Separating the Two Demands and by Granting Wage Concessions to Miners

By special labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The dominating question at the moment is undoubtedly "that of the miners' demand for an increase in wages of 2s. per day and a reduction of 14s. 2d. in the price of domestic coal. Wherever folks gather together, in train, tram or bus, or in the little shop round the corner, little knots of people are eagerly endeavoring to give reasons why there is bound to be a coal strike, or why there is bound to be a coal strike, or why there is bound to be a coal strike."

No question has created so much discussion since the war; and if one has an inclination to look for the good things in this world, some gratification can be gathered from the fact that the miners' attitude, if it has done nothing else, has an educational value, for it has caused men and women to give consideration to a social and industrial problem that, by the very nature of things, concerns all who require heat, light and power. Every outward and visible indication at the time of writing points to a complete cessation of work, and whatever hopes might have been entertained as to the possibility of the miners' partners in the triple alliance refusing to endorse the former's policy, have been shattered by the announcement that the full body was unanimous that the demands were just and should be proceeded with.

The Triple Alliance

There have not been wanting people who read into this decision the certainty of the railwaymen and transport workers falling into line with the miners, and stopping work in support. There is not the slightest ground for this pessimistic view. Anyone with a knowledge of labor policy never expected that at this critical stage in the proceedings the triple alliance would do any other than give full public support to the movement. It was not to be expected that two out of the three partners in the alliance would turn upon their colleagues and add their voices to that of the entire press in denunciation of the miners. Whatever the point of view expressed in the committee room, unanimity is invariably the note given to the ear of the public. It is well that the attitude of the triple alliance in past crises should be borne in mind, when that body has been an instrument in industrial peace rather than a means of exerting pressure upon the government. There is little use in disguising the fact that the miners, railwaymen, and transport workers acting together in accord for a given purpose can exercise tremendous power, and in justice to the leaders, it has to be recorded to their credit that the full force of the alliance has never been exerted.

A Hopeful Feeling

Perhaps it is because the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has more than a passing knowledge and acquaintance with many of the leaders, and knows them to be not the wild tempestuous characters imagined by the irresponsible press, that he knows many of them to be men with a high sense of civic responsibilities, that he feels more hopeful than the average person concerning the approaching crisis. There is better discipline and a greater and better feeling of interdependence between one section of workers and another in the British Labor movement today than ever before; and it is not easy to imagine the men who count in the triple alliance as having abandoned their customary caution and sound judgment, and indulging in a general dislocation of industry until every avenue had been searched. The most probable solution of the difficulty has been found to be in the

direction of separating the two demands, by conceding something in the way of increased wages, the government still to retain the right to determine the selling price of coal. Although Mr. Smillie for a time refused to agree to the coal controller's proposal to make two separate demands, it has to be admitted that the miners themselves are very divided upon the point. It was Mr. Smillie's personality that succeeded in obtaining unanimity at the miners' conference. Those who know the miners' president will know that the proposal for a reduction in the price of household coal was not, as has been inferred, a piece of tactics to gain public sympathy, but as an honest attempt to deal with the high cost of living.

Charges of Profiteering

Charges of profiteering are numerous. Committees are appointed to deal with special cases; adverse reports are subsequently whitewashed, and there is a general difficulty to establish guilt. But here is a commodity used in every home, in the production of which the miners know all that is to be known, sold at 14s. 2d. per ton higher than there is any need for. We will make a start with coal. Such is the argument of those elements in the miners' organization who favor the retention of the full demands.

Indeed it may be reasonably argued that it is the better element, the most unselfish among the leaders in the present application who were insisting upon the reduction in price. Therein lay the possibilities of a settlement. In the event of an offer of an increase in wage being submitted to a ballot vote, there is not the slightest doubt about acceptance even if the government is adamant in maintaining the selling price at its present figure.

When the miners balloted on the present application both demands were lumped together on the one ballot paper. To have rejected one about which there was indifference would have resulted in rejecting the other, concerning which there was strong feeling. In that respect the ballot paper was faulty. It has to be borne in mind, too, that a reduction in the selling price of coal would not benefit the miner, who invariably gets his household coal at a cheap rate. All things considered one might be pardoned for refraining from excitement or alarm at the possibility of being denied a full scuttles for the coming winter months.

STATE ENCOURAGES COOPERATIVE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska.—The new Constitution adopted by Nebraska voters at a recent special election gives especial encouragement to the cooperative movement which is so distinctive a feature of farmers' activities in the State, as well as in the central west. These have taken the form of the purchase of banks, stores, coal and lumber yards, elevators, mills and other small industries in the less populous towns of the State, and the maintenance of large supply stores or wholesale houses in the larger cities, by the producers of the State, largely the farmers. Their program includes later the cooperative ownership of stockyards, terminal elevators and possibly packing houses, in order that the middlemen's profits may be eliminated in the handling of the products of the farms.

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AMENDMENTS TO COVENANT URGED

Proposed by Neutrals, They Require Approval of Council and Majority Vote of Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Four important amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations have been proposed by the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish governments for consideration at the first meeting of the Assembly of the League at Geneva on November 15. These proposals, which vary somewhat in form, but are virtually identical in purpose, are in one case accompanied by an explanation along the lines given below. They have been submitted to all states members of the League for consideration and require the approval of the Council and a majority vote of the Assembly before they can become effective.

The first proposal is made with the intention of strengthening the position of the Assembly by providing for a fixed annual meeting, to be held either at the time provided for in the rules of procedure or on a specific date. It is also proposed that, on the demand of 10 members of the League, a special meeting of the Assembly shall be called at any time by the Secretary-General at the seat of the League. These two amendments, it is contended, would give the Assembly the power necessary to enable the League permanently to maintain the authority which is required for the accomplishment of its mission.

Successive Representation

The object of the second proposal is to regularize the method of selecting the four non-permanent members of the Council by providing that the Assembly shall, after the first elections, name a new state each year to serve for a period of four years and not to be subject to reelection for the following period. This amendment is intended to secure successive representation on the Council of a large number of states, and, at the same time, by making only one change in membership each year, to maintain the necessary continuity in the composition of the Council.

The third amendment proposes to omit the word "generally" from the following paragraph in Article XIII: "Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact, which, if established, would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be

made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration."

Arbitration as Obligation

The purpose of this proposal is to make the obligation to resort to arbitration more absolute and more precise.

The fourth amendment concerns the economic blockade. It would permit the Council to authorize a state in the vicinity of another state against which the blockade has been enforced, to maintain a certain degree of intercourse with the Covenant-breaking state, provided that such action is considered by the Council to be necessary to prevent the blockaded state from threatening or attacking its neighbor. It is held that as the obligation to sever all economic and financial relations with the Covenant-breaking state is at present automatic, it would be wise to allow some measure of freedom in its application, especially in the case of the smaller states where the fulfillment of the obligation might possibly lead to occupation of territory by the Covenant-breaking state in order to protect those economic interests which, as a result of the blockade, would be at stake.

BANNER FOR GENERAL GOURAUD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The women of Beirut are having a silken banner made which they intend to present to General Gouraud in acknowledgment of his services in bringing about the unification of Greater Lebanon and its formal declaration. On the banner will be written the history and details of the battle of Mayseloun, which the French fought against the Arabs just outside Damascus; also the inscription "From the Women of Syria."

AUSTRALIAN BANK CLERKS FORM UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—After a previous refusal, the United Bank Officers Association of New South Wales succeeded on appeal, and despite the opposition of some of the leading banks, in obtaining registration as an industrial union.

A crowded mass meeting of bank clerks was held to celebrate the occasion. Among those present were Mr. Lazzarini, M. L. A., who represented the State Government, and Mr. Wearne, the leader of the Progressive, or Farmers Party. The chairman, Mr. Crawford, president of the association, said that before the end of the year they hoped to have 10,000 members.

It is proposed to make an application to the State Arbitration Court for the constitution of a board, and the union proposes a minimum of £210 a year for lady clerks, and a minimum of £260 for men on reaching 21 years of age, and a pro rata increase for all other employees.

NEW YORK CITY TRANSIT PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Eight hundred and thirty miles of new track for subway and elevated, contemplating a population of 9,000,000 in Greater New York in 25 years and an annual transportation of 5,000,000,000 passengers, comprise the features of the plans just completed by the engineers of the Transit Construction Commission here for the extension of the city's rapid transit system. The estimated cost would be \$350,000,000, exclusive of equipment.

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RESULTS OF ITALIAN CESSION TO GREEKS

Italy's Return of Southern Sporades Ends Italian Rule in Greek Islands Which Began Before the Fourth Crusade

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The chief outstanding question between Italy and Greece, the question which has embittered the previous excellent relations between those two countries since the Italian occupation of the 13 Southern Sporades in the summer of 1912 during the Libyan war, has been at last definitely settled. In accordance with the new system of open diplomacy, the Italian Government has published the text of the treaty by which Italy cedes to Greece all the Aegean islands in her occupation, except Rhodes, the chief of them, and except the islets, none of any importance, immediately adjacent to the Rhodian coast.

As regards Rhodes and those dependent islets, they are to receive a large measure of autonomy within two months' time; while, in the probable event of the cession to Greece of Cyprus by Great Britain, a plebiscite, conducted by the League of Nations, is to be held to determine their ultimate fate, provided always that such plebiscite be not held earlier than 15 years from now. Greece pledges herself to compensate Italy for the sums expended on works of permanent utility in the ceded islands during the eight years of the Italian occupation, and for the next 15 years the Italian archaeologists will have a preference over those of other nations in excavating the sanctuary of Aesculapius in the island of Kos.

House of Savoy and Rhodes

It may be observed that the Italian medieval scholar, Dr. Gerola, director of the museum at Ravenna and author of a magnificent work upon "The Venetian monuments in the island of Crete" (where Venice held sway from 1207 to 1669), has already done splendid work in photographing, cataloging and describing the buildings and armorial bearings of the Knights of St. John during their tenure of the Southern Sporades from 1309 to 1521. These researches have more than an antiquarian and historical interest for Italians. The King of Italy, who is an ardent numismatist and possesses a complete collection of all the coins struck by the 18 grand masters of the Knights of Rhodes, told the writer that he had visited that island 12 times. Moreover, the historic connection between the House of Savoy and Rhodes is still perpetuated in the initials stamped on the rim of the Italian five lire piece: F. E. R. T., an abbreviation of the Latin sentence "Fortitudo Ejus Rhodum Tenet" (or "His Bravery Held Rhodes"), the hero alluded to being an Amadeo of Savoy, who "held Rhodes" against the infidels during one of its famous sieges in the time of the Knights. Consequently, Rhodes has for the Italian royal house a sentimental value such as Nice had for Garibaldi or the Swiss castle of the Hapsburg for the former Emperors of Austria.

This partly explains the desire of the Italians to keep Rhodes, although it does not possess the strategic importance of St. Paul de Venise, whose two harbors made a British naval expert in 1878 recommend it to his government as a far better naval base than Cyprus. But there can be little doubt as to the result of a plebiscite in Rhodes, whenever the day for that arrives. For its population is overwhelmingly Hellenic, and the Greeks, like the Anglo-Saxons, are not easily merged in other nationalities. As the olive plant said to the goat in the Greek anthology, the Hellenic race has been able to say for centuries to its various foreign rulers: "Even if you eat me down to the root, yet shall I still grow again and bear fruit." Such was the history of Greece during the Roman occupation, during the long rule of Franks and Venetians, and under the Turkish tyranny, and such it has been in the Ionian Islands and Cyprus beneath the benevolent sway of Great Britain. Athens has proved to be a magnet more powerful than material advantages, because Athens represents the idea of nationality, nowhere stronger than in Greek lands.

Italian Occupation

Mr. Giolitti has been strictly true to his past utterances in ceding the Southern Sporades to Greece. During his previous Premiership in 1913, he publicly advocated their cession, regarding their occupation as a merely temporary expedient, as it was in fact described by the treaty of Lausanne in 1912. The Italian Navy occupied the islands during the summer of that year, and (as Baron Sonnino first informed the world in the famous "Green Book" of May, 1915.) would also have occupied the much richer islands of Chios and Lesbos,

had not Austria interposed her veto. The other 13 islands were held as a temporary pledge till the departure of the last Turkish soldier from Libya, and the European war supervening, delayed the evacuation of them.

Apart from the sentimental attachment to Rhodes and the twin harbors of St. Paul de Venise, the islands had no material value to Italy. Most of them are barren and rocky, and the well-to-do sponge-fishers of Kalymnos earn their wealth in foreign waters, notably off the African coast. Of all the islands the most celebrated is Patmos, because it harbored the most saintly and most imaginative of all the many exiles who peopled in the first century of our era the scorched rocks of the "Isles of Greece," the "Botany Bay" of the Roman Empire. For that reason Patmos or Palamos, as it was called in the Middle Ages, enjoyed special privileges even from the Turks, and was respected even by corsairs. Indeed, "the Twelve Islands" received special privileges from successive sultans after the Turkish conquest of Rhodes in 1521, and these "firmans" were respected until the advent of the "Young" Turks to power in 1908, when a zeal for uniformity threatened these privileged islands with the destruction of their time-honored rights.

One distant island, which is close to the coast of Asia, Kastellorizo, the "Castel Rosso" (or "Red Castle") of the latter Middle Ages, has been detached for the last eight years from the "Twelve Islands." It remained Turkish in 1912, although it pronounced for union with Greece during the first Balkan war; it was confirmed to Turkey in 1913, but during the subsequent war was occupied by the French, and by Article 122 of the Turkish treaty has been ceded to Italy. By a curious incident of history, it was conferred by the Pope upon the King of Naples in 1440, so that it now reverts to Italian rule. Whether it will be worth the expense of a garrison—for it is very small and produces nothing—remains to be seen. Meanwhile, it is Italy's sentinel in the Levant, her smallest colonial possession, except the islet of Saseño. But Saseño is almost within sight of the Italian coast, so that a Latin poet with poetic license called it "Calabrian."

Results of the Cession

Although Nationalist opinion in Italy is hostile to the evacuation of the "Twelve Islands" as it is to that of Albania, there can be no doubt that, as Mr. Bissolati used to say, the removal of a constant menace to Italy-Greek friendship is of greater value to Italy than the retention, against its wishes, of an almost wholly Greek population, for there are no Moslems, except in Rhodes and Kos, no Jews, except in Rhodes, and practically no Italians outside the garrison and the civil officials. It must be remembered, that those who wish, as the Italians wish, to develop trade in the Levant, must reckon with the Greeks, who are traders "par excellence," and who, if hostile, can greatly impede the progress of others.

Italy, having obtained valuable concessions in Asia Minor, will be much assisted by the good will of her Greek neighbors, who have been there since the dawn of history. Moreover, had the island remained permanently Italian, they would have been against every government, like the Irish Nationalists at Westminster, or the Alsians, Poles and Danes in the former German Reichstag. Even a local "Dodekanesian" legislature would have merely repeated the scenes of the Ionian Parliament in the last 15 years of British rule from 1849 to 1864.

Votes for union with Greece would have been passed every session; for, where Great Britain, acknowledged mistress in the difficult art of governing alien races, failed, who can expect to succeed? The "Dodekanesians" have already expressed their gratitude to Italy for her act of abnegation, and the Greeks in the past have not been ungrateful to their benefactors. Thus, Mr. Giolitti and Count Storza have followed the lines laid down by Mr. Bissolati in his speech at Milan in January, 1919, and embodied (with one trifling alteration) in the arrangement made between Mr. Veniselos and Senator Tittoni in the following summer. Italy's occupation of the southern Sporades has passed into the domain of history, and forms the latest chapter in the long annals of Italian rule in the Greek islands, which began in Cephallonia and ends in 1920 in Kos.

SINGLE TAX PARTY IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine.—A new party will be on the official ballot of Maine in the November election. This is the Single Tax Party, lately organized by Jerome C. Rile, national organizer, Philadelphia. The necessary number of names has been obtained and the list delivered to the Secretary of State. The other parties represented on the ballot will be the Republican, Democratic and Socialist.

AUSTRALIA DEPORTS DISLOYAL GERMAN

Father Jerger, Despite Efforts of Roman Catholic Sympathizers, Is Sent Away on Ground That He Aided Germany in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—In spite of most determined efforts to prevent the deportation of Father Jerger, a German Roman Catholic priest who had been interned by the Australian Government on the ground of disloyalty, the government succeeded in sending the priest out of Australia on a P. & O. steamer.

The courts were invoked by his friends in every state in which the priest arrived on his way to the vessel on which he was to be deported. He was followed by train and, when finally on board a steamer, was approached by launch; thereafter his determined allies rushed across to western Australia as the last hope.

By enlisting the sympathies of the wharfmasters and seamen, on the ground that Father Jerger had not had an open trial, the Roman Catholic sympathizers held up the steamer Neos and forced the government to transfer the priest to a P. & O. vessel. When the latter sailed from Australia, the seamen declared a boycott of the P. & O. Company, but, realizing that the company had simply obeyed the command of the government, they soon lifted the embargo. The next attempt at freeing the priest may be made when the steamer reaches Colombo.

Stepfather Naturalized

An interesting development has been the issue of a writ against Sir Granville Ryrie, Assistant Minister for Defense, and formerly a distinguished Australian general. The writ was issued on behalf of Father Charles Jerger, and the claim is, for £5000, for alleged defamation of character by General Ryrie when he publicly described Father Jerger as a rebel and a traitor. The federal government will defend the action.

A sidelight on the question of Father Jerger's nationality was a private cable message from London to one of his followers saying that Jerger was naturalized in January, 1880. This apparently refers to Father Jerger's stepfather and might have some bearing on the question as to whether Father Jerger ever became a British subject.

Speaking in the Australian Senate on the question of the deportation of Father Jerger, the Minister for Defense, Senator Pearce, said that the federal ministry had acted strictly in accordance with the law of Australia. That law was introduced by a ministry of which Senator Gardiner, now the leader of the Labor Opposition in the Senate, was then a member, and the people of Australia had indorsed it in 1917 and again in 1919. Moreover, the High Court had declared it legal. Senator Gardiner had quoted Magna Charta as protecting the rights and liberties of the people, but Magna Charta was never intended to protect the rights and liberties of the enemies of the country.

Proof Undoubted

Senator Pearce, continuing, said that Senator Gardiner had stated that Father Jerger had lived for 34 years under the British flag. Unfortunately, 34 years under the British flag did not alone prove loyalty. Mr. Tribitsch, alias Mr. Lincoln, had actually entered the House of Commons and taken the oath of loyalty, but it was ascertained afterward that he had been a German spy all through. There were two reasons why Father Jerger should have been careful in his conduct. In the first place he was a German; in the second place he was a minister of religion. Both facts imposed special obligations that his behavior should be discreet and absolutely above suspicion.

"The proof in this case is undoubted," declared the Minister for Defense. "Not only of Father Jerger's disloyalty to the British flag but of

his willingness to assist Germany at a period when this country was fighting with its back to the wall. Father Jerger is and always has been a military and not a civil prisoner. He is charged with a military and not a civil offense. The Peace Treaty, which Germany has signed, provides for such deportation, and Germany has agreed to the repatriation of her nationals.

Many Germans Deported

"Among those who took action to bring Father Jerger's disloyal acts under the notice of the Defense Department were members of his own faith, and, with the exception of one, all those who gave information on which Father Jerger was interned were devout Roman Catholics. I think it ought to be said, in justice to them, in view of the attempts that are being made to make this case a sectarian issue, that those people were not only Roman Catholics, but that they were also loyal to the British Crown.

"Internment and deportation are not punishment," continued the Minister. "They are protection of the Nation. Hundreds of Germans have been deported already without any protest being made. Not only one court, but several courts have declared the ministry's action to be right. Are men who have had to be interned for reasons of public safety during the war to be allowed, now that peace has come, to resume their citizenship under the flag which they have tried to haul down?"

Replying to Senator Gardiner's interjection: "Tell us some of the things they have done," the Minister for Defense said: "When a priest of Father Jerger's own church, and a member of his own communion, thought that Father Jerger's acts were sufficiently disloyal to report them to the Defense Department, that was a judgment of a sterner character than the Minister could pass upon him. Those who gave information to the Defense Department would not have done so unless they felt justified in what they did."

"Some of this clamor about Father Jerger is due to the fact that every possible means are being taken to ascertain who it was that gave us information about Father Jerger. The priest who gave us information has already, either with or without his consent, been deported from this country without trial. There has been no clamor against his deportation and he was not deported by the government of this country."

Appeal to Sectarianism

"If we give a trial to Father Jerger, we shall have to give a trial to every other German deported. In some districts that would mean that the livelihood and possibly the lives of some loyal Germans and other residents would be in danger. As a member of the ministry I will never consent to that."

Dr. Phelan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Sale, Victoria, has made a statement that the deportation of the priest without a trial was an outrage against liberty and common justice. Addressing a Roman Catholic congregation he said: "I say to you here today—and I would wish that my words could reach throughout the length and breadth of this Commonwealth—any Roman Catholic who would support any member of the Hughes' government after what it has done is not worthy of the name Roman Catholic."

The Labor Party's opposition to the deportation of Father Jerger is officially stated to be based on the fact that they object to the continued operation of the War Precautions Act and "the deportation without trial in times of peace of persons resident in the Commonwealth."

SETTLEMENT PLAN PROVES A SUCCESS

Many Returned Canadian Soldiers Are Trained as Farmers and Then Placed on the Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—One of the best pieces of work to the credit of Canada during the period of reconstruction is to be found in the Soldiers' Settlement scheme undertaken by the Dominion Government, and which has already placed well on to 25,000 returned men on land; while loans to nearly 20,000 of them have been approved, the aggregate value of which is approximately \$77,000,000. Indeed, in point of actual and successful settlement no other similar scheme ever tried on this continent can claim anything like as good results; for all this has been done within a little over two years.

Canada from the days of the old French régime down to the present has been the scene of many experiments in settlement, one of the most notable having been that undertaken by Lord Selkirk a century ago; while during the last 50 years the settlement policies of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Hudson's Bay companies have enabled thousands to secure land under very favorable conditions. In addition, the homestead policy of the Dominion Government has settled thousands more on the fertile lands of the west. But these, save possibly the first, only placed the settler on the land.

Practical Farming Course

But the Soldier Settlement scheme does more; it sees that the soldier settler is qualified to go on the land, and if he has not had experience as a farmer, it gives him a practical farming course. It also enables him to buy equipment and supplies generally at the lowest possible prices and gives

him a long term in which to repay the loans, through which he secured the necessary capital to begin operations.

It is estimated that those who have taken advantage of the Soldier Settlement scheme have received over 1,700,000 acres of free land through soldier grant entries and, as probably 50 per cent of these have also exercised their civilian right to 160 acres of land, they have undoubtedly taken up 2,400,000 acres all told. What this implies may be better realized when it is recalled that in 1900 all Canada had only 4,220,900 acres under wheat.

The advantage to the country, during these years of disturbed conditions, resulting from the settling of so many thousands of men on land and under conditions so arranged that the men cannot help but do well, is obvious. The economic benefit is also great; for these settlers, from the very beginning of their operations, have become producers at a time when the prices of farm products are at their highest, and when Canada has most needed their contribution to the national wealth.

Alberta Favored

It is only by comparison that one can realize what the cultivation of 2,400,000 acres means. Suffice it to say that at the outbreak of the great war the acreage cultivated in the Maritime Provinces was considerably less than this amount. Last year the average value of the field crops of the Dominion was at the rate of \$27 per acre, and as from present indications prices will be very nearly, if not quite as high as then, the land under cultivation under the Soldier Settlement scheme should this year add well on to \$50,000,000 to the national wealth. Of course it will not all be cultivated; but as the settler was placed in a position where he could at once begin to produce, and as the prices made the inducement to produce very strong, there is every reason to think that almost every acre possible has been seeded. Besides, the yield of wheat per acre in Alberta,

where fully one-fourth of the returned men have settled, has exceeded 18 bushels per acre, so that the foregoing estimate of value seems to be quite within the mark.

At the end of August the actual total of loans approved was \$76,530,675, divided as follows: for the purchase of land, \$41,638,000; for the removal of encumbrances, \$2,151,000; for permanent improvements, \$8,705,000; for stock and equipment, \$24,000,000. The arrangements by which settlers may purchase supplies and equipment at lower than general prices have been very beneficial, it being estimated that practically \$600,000 has, in this way, been saved. At \$20 per acre, this is the equivalent of 30,000 acres of land.

Many Still to Be Settled

The west has naturally secured the greater number of these settlers. There the best selections of land may be made; the free homesteads are there; while the free life of that portion of the Dominion undoubtedly has been a strong additional attraction. Of the total of over 22,000, no less than 19,000 have settled west of the Great Lakes, 16,500 on the prairies. Alberta heads the provinces with 5544; Saskatchewan, 4628; Manitoba, 3170; British Columbia, 2367; Ontario, 1359; Quebec, 450; New Brunswick, 500; Nova Scotia, 400; Prince Edward Island, 300.

Large as is the work already done there is every reason to think that considerably less than one-half of the actual number of those desiring to go on the land have been located. Applications for qualification certificates have been received from 56,000 returned men; while no less than 40,000 have been pronounced qualified. Official estimates place the probable total value of loans at \$150,000,000. If Canada can place within four years 40,000 free-holders on farms under conditions that make it hardly possible for the industrious to fail, and there is every likelihood of this being done, she will have done much to solve the problem of reconstruction.



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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

GENERAL TRADING
IN FOOTWEAR SLOW

Activity Is Confined to Special Lines—Price-Cutting Movement Makes Buyers More Cautious Than Heretofore

BOSTON, Massachusetts—There is a little activity along certain lines in the Boston shoe market, the chief being women's comfort shoes and men's slippers.

General trading is slow. The demand for men's and boys' shoes is remarkably backward, price concessions not meeting the views of the wholesale buyers who are holding off, partly on that account, and partly because stocks carried over from last season are fairly large. Orders for early delivery are increasing, although individually small. A few for next spring's business were booked last week.

The concessions granted on commodities outside of footwear causes shoe buyers to be more cautious than ever. The chief topic of conversation is labor troubles, the solution of which seems further away than was expected a week ago. The footwear industry of two of the largest shoe manufacturing centers in the country is faced with a serious problem, as the demands made upon the manufacturers would considerably hamper their ability to compete with localities having a lower scale of wages with longer working hours each week.

Packer Hide Market

There was better trading in the packer hide market last week than there has been for some time, about 40,000 hides changing hands. As the sales spread over a large variety of hides it was regarded as a good indication by dealers. A drop in prices was conceded to meet the quotations of smaller markets, which recently have been allowed to monopolize what business there was floating around.

The principal sales were for the following grades: July-August-September light native cows 24 cents, price a year ago 32 cents; July-August-September native steers 28 cents, price a year ago 48 cents; July-August-September Colorado steers 22 cents, price a year ago 39 cents; June-July butchering steers 23 cents, price a year ago 42 cents; June-July light Texas steers 21 cents, price a year ago 42 cents; July-August branded cows 20 cents, price a year ago 42 cents.

The above prices are considerably nearer to a competing basis than the packers have reached since hide conditions became practically stagnant, and now that the scaling down process has begun, the leather market will be expecting reports of sales of large proportions, after which some sort of stability may be established. The difficulty is the large stocks on hand at the different hide centers, which, aside from native steers and native cows, are more or less of a burden. Under such conditions therefore, it is hardly probable that a liberal movement of hides could occur unless price cutting is carried to a point which looks advantageous to the tanners.

Leather Markets

Just as the leather market showed signs of an improvement, labor troubles loomed up to such an extent as to put a quietus upon several good-sized deals. During the last two weeks there was a steady gain in sales, and the outlook seemed encouraging. Prices, although 25 per cent lower than they were a year ago, remained nearly stationary, but the lack of cooperation on the part of shoe operatives and manufacturers threw the leather trade back into another spell of inactivity. The demand for leather from abroad brought some relief to the market, and its character being widespread many tanners were benefited by the call.

There is little or no change in quotations, but there is a difference between prices quoted and those at which sales are booked. Terms offer no great inducements when factory troubles shake the confidence of buyers. The opinion among tanners is that a revival of trading, having the aspects of normality, is not likely to occur until more harmony exists between shoe manufacturers and their employees.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The revenue and income statement of the Eastern Steamship Lines for the month of August and the eight months ended with August compares as follows:

	1920	1919
Aug. oper rev.	\$719,192	\$740,235
Total inc.	223,279	253,390
Total dect.	24,045	24,617
Surplus	199,234	228,773
Eight months op. rev.	3,030,445	3,040,816
Total income	13,294	438,521
Total dect. from inc.	192,487	200,712
Surplus	\$1,791,958	\$2,839,804

*Deficit.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Germany—A statement issued by the Imperial Bank of Germany as of September 15, gives the condition as follows, figures in marks: Total coin and bullion 1,098,211,000, including 1,091,581,000 gold; treasury notes 18,849,145,000; notes of other banks 1,589,000; bills discounted 46,719,815,000; advances 19,064,000; investments 250,690,000; other securities 11,791,261,000; notes in circulation 58,927,894,000; deposits 17,206,870,000; other liabilities 5,310,683,000.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Bar silver, domestic 99 1/2 cents, foreign 93 cents. LONDON, England—Bar silver 59 1/4 d., unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Am Can	Open	High	Low	Last
Allied Chem	59	59 1/2	58	58
Am Car & Pdry	131 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Am Inter Corp	73 1/2	74	73 1/2	73 1/2
Am Oil	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am Smelters	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Sugar	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Woolen	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Anacosta	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Atchafalpa	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
At Gulf & W I	145 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Bald Loco	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Beth Steel	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Beth Steel	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Can Pac	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Can Leather	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Chandler	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Chic M & St P	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Chic R I & Pac	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Chino	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Corn Products	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Crucible Steel	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Gen Elec	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Gen Induct	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Gen Motors	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Goodrich	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Inspiration	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Int Paper	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Inventive Oil	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Kennecott	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Marine	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Mex Pet	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Mex Pet	187 1/2	188 1/2	187 1/2	187 1/2
Midvale	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Mo Pacific	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
N Y Central	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
N Y N H & H	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
No Pac	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Pan Am Pet	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Pan Am Pet B	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Penn	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Pitt & W	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Pioneer	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Punta Alegre	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Reading	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Rep Oil	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Royal D N Y	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
St L & S F	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Sinclair	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
So Pacific	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
So Railway	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Studebaker	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Texas	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Texas & Pac	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Trans Oil	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Un Pac	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
U S Realty	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
U S Rubber	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
U S Steel	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Utah Copper	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Westinghouse	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Willamette	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
West Maryld	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Total sales	797,100	shares.		

LIBERTY BONDS

Liberty 3 1/2	Open	High	Low	Last
do 1st 48	88.54	88.54	88.00	88.00
do 2d 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 3d 48	88.80	88.80	88.30	88.30
do 4th 48	88.60	88.60	88.30	88.30
do 5th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 6th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 7th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 8th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 9th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 10th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 11th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 12th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 13th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 14th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 15th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 16th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 17th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 18th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 19th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 20th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 21st 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 22nd 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 23rd 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 24th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 25th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 26th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 27th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 28th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 29th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 30th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 31st 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 32nd 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 33rd 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 34th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 35th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 36th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 37th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 38th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 39th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 40th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 41st 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 42nd 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 43rd 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 44th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 45th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 46th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 47th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 48th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 49th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 50th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 51st 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 52nd 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 53rd 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 54th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 55th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 56th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 57th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 58th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 59th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 60th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 61st 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 62nd 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 63rd 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 64th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 65th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 66th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 67th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 68th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 69th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 70th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 71st 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 72nd 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 73rd 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 74th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 75th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 76th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 77th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 78th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 79th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 80th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 81st 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 82nd 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 83rd 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 84th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 85th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 86th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 87th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 88th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 89th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 90th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 91st 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 92nd 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 93rd 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 94th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 95th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 96th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 97th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 98th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 99th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30
do 100th 48	88.70	88.70	88.30	88.30

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5s	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	100
Belgian 7 1/2s	98	98	97 1/2	98
of Paris 6s	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	95
of Marseilles 6s	84	84	84	84
of Copenhagen 5 1/2s	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
French Rep Retrs	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Swiss rets 8s	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
on King 5 1/2s, 1321	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
do 1322	95 1/2	95 1/2	95	95 1/2
do 1329	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
do 1337	85 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2	87

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

STRATEGY WILL
FEATURE WEST

Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Football Season of 1920 Is Expected to Be Noted for Intricate Formations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Complicated football strategy is expected to feature the 1920 season in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, which is to open this Saturday when University of Iowa faces Indiana University at Bloomington, Indiana. The hosts of this expectation is the fact that a majority of the 10 universities in the Conference have eleven composed largely of veterans, men who mastered the fundamentals of the game last year, and who are now being drilled in intricate formations and trick plays.

Some sharply defined styles of play are also looked for. Several of the teams showed marked tendencies toward individuality in their offenses last year, and training reports so far this season indicate that these tendencies are being continued and intensively developed.

The open style of play, featuring the forward pass and the dropkick, will be exemplified by University of Iowa; the old-fashioned line-bucking style with the long punt after failure to gain, by University of Michigan; the light, shifty, end-running attack with the occasional forward pass, by University of Chicago; the quick shift of formation and the smashing plunge of sheer weight through the opposing forward wall, by University of Michigan; the variety attack and trick plays by the University of Illinois.

Of course none of these eleven will employ one style of play to the exclusion of all others. Each will vary its attack enough to keep opponents guessing; but there is every reason to expect, from the known predilections of the various coaches and from the men each has at his disposal, that pet theories of attack will crop out with enough frequency to define clearly certain individual styles.

Indiana on Saturday will be on its guard against the peculiar and effective forward passing of A. A. Devine '22, who was the star quarterback on the Iowa team last year. From a deep position behind the line he starts to run with the ball. Opposing line-men are at a loss to know whether to cover possible receivers of a forward pass, in case he should throw the ball, or wait for him to carry the ball himself on an end run. This was a formidable bit of strategy last year, inasmuch as dropkicks or flying line plunges by the fullback were run from the same formation.

Both the Hoosiers and the Hawkeyes have squads composed almost entirely of veterans. Indiana revealed its strength last Saturday by defeating Franklin College, a non-Conference institution, 47 to 0. The Franklin eleven was completely outplayed, failing to make a single first down. Coach E. O. Stehm removed all his veterans in the third quarter and sent in substitutes. In the confidence gained and the experience gained by this victory, Indiana will have a startling advantage over Iowa.

Five other Conference universities will have games this Saturday, but they will all be of a preliminary nature, against colleges outside the Conference. Northwestern University will receive Knox College at Northwestern Field, Evanston; University of Minnesota at Minneapolis; Minnesota, to be visited by University of North Dakota; University of Wisconsin meets, on its home gridiron at Madison, Lawrence College; Ohio State University will be tested by Ohio Wesleyan University on the field of the former at Columbus, Ohio, and Purdue University will play De Paul University at Lafayette, Indiana.

These games being played with non-Conference teams will, therefore, have no bearing on the "Big Ten" championship. It will be interesting to watch their results, however, if for no other reason than to obtain an advance glimpse of how the Conference teams will be likely to shape up when the race for the championship opens in earnest the following Saturday.

Championships in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association are decided largely on a percentage basis. This is opposed to the system in vogue in the eastern section of the United States, where Harvard University and Yale University consider that a victory over the other decides the championship of the east, no matter how many other games may have been won or lost. All other games are thought of as merely preliminary to their annual contest.

According to the custom in the "Big Ten," however, each university in the Conference has at least four critical games with other members of the Conference. The loss of any one of these may eliminate it from championship consideration. On the other hand, a team might lose a Conference game early in the season, and late in the season come back and defeat the only undefeated team in the Conference, thereby putting in a strong claim for the title. This happened last year when University of Illinois, after losing to Wisconsin, defeated Ohio State University, previously undefeated, in the final game of the season and thereby captured the title.

EIGHT PLAYERS INDICTED
CHICAGO, Illinois—The Cook County Grand Jury yesterday afternoon voted true bills against the following baseball players in connection

with its investigation of alleged "throwing" of world series games last year: E. V. Cicotte, Claude Williams, C. A. Gandil, Oscar Felsch, C. A. Risher, Joseph Jackson, Fred McMullin. All are members of the Chicago Americans. The eight players are charged with conspiracy to violate a state law.

GIBSON'S HOPES
FOR THIRD FADE

Double Defeat of Pittsburgh at Hands of Cincinnati Leaves Reds Practically in Possession

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	50	60	.460
New York	55	65	.458
Cincinnati	80	69	.537
Pittsburgh	77	73	.513
Chicago	74	77	.490
St. Louis	73	78	.483
Boston	60	87	.408
Philadelphia	59	89	.398

RESULTS TUESDAY
Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 0 (first game).
Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 3 (second game).

GAME TODAY
Philadelphia at Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Pittsburgh started its final series with Cincinnati in a fair way of wrestling third place from the fallen champions, but the latter evidently mustered up enough strength at the eleventh hour to hold on to their berth behind the runners-up. Two added setbacks for George Gibson's band yesterday at the hands of the Reds all but eliminated Pittsburgh as a third-place prospect.

The battle for the league cellar starts in real earnest today, with Boston and Philadelphia returning to this city for the last series of the year. The Braves, in their eleventh-hour lurch toward the bottom of the standing, have cut the handicap of their 6½-game lead over Philadelphia to 1½ games.

REDS, OUTHIT ALL DAY, WIN TWO

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Cincinnati grouped hits in the fourth inning of the first game and scored two runs, which were enough to win, 2 to 0. In the second contest Cincinnati made seven hits count for five runs, while 10 hits for Pittsburgh produced only three. The scores:

First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cincinnati.....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 x—5 4 1
Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 2
Batteries—Lueke, Eller and Rariden; Cooper and Schmidt. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 2 3 0 x—5 7 1
Pittsburgh.....1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 10 2
Batteries—Eller, Brenton, Allen and Rariden; Hamilton, Morrison and Schmidt. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

SADI LECOINTE WINS
BIG AIRPLANE RACE

ETAMES, France (Tuesday)—Sadi Lecoigne, the famous French aviator, today won the international aeroplane race for the James Gordon Bennett trophy. He covered the course of 300 kilometers, or 186.3 miles, in 1h. 6m. 17.1-ss. F. P. Rayham, the sole British representative, withdrew after covering the first lap.

The two American aviators in the race were eliminated after the contest had been in progress about an hour. Maj. R. W. Schroeder withdrew because of ignition trouble after flying 100 miles. Howard Rinehart withdrew shortly after starting, because of difficulty with the steering mechanism. Lecoigne made his first 100 kilometers in 21m. 36.3-ss.

Captain de Romanet of France, the only competitor beside Lecoigne to finish the race, completed the course in 1h. 39m. 53.2-ss.

Kirsch of France was first across the starting line and made his first 100 kilometers in 21m. 29s.

Captain de Romanet made his first 100 kilometers in 22m. 52.1-ss. There were six entrants, three French, two American and one British.

COMMISSION MAKES
NEW ARRANGEMENTS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The National Commission yesterday reversed its decision of Monday and decided to open the World Series at Brooklyn on October 5, playing three games there. The change was made at the request of J. C. Dunn, president of the Cleveland club, who asked more time to prepare the Cleveland grounds in the event his team should win the American League pennant.

The teams will travel on October 8 and open in the American League city winning the pennant, either Cleveland or Chicago on October 9 for a four-game series.

The eighth game is scheduled for October 14 in Brooklyn. The ninth game, if one is necessary, will also be in Brooklyn as the National League won the toss for the final game. If a ninth game is played, however, it will be on October 15, instead of October 16, as the day's intermission for traveling has been eliminated.

URUGUAY WINS TITLE
VINA DEL MAR, Chile—Uruguay won the South American football championship trophy here Sunday by defeating Chile 2 goals to 1, thereby obtaining a total of five points for the championship series. Argentina was second with four points, Brazil third with two points, and Chile fourth with one point. The 1921 games will be played in Buenos Aires.

VARDON AND RAY
WIN GOLF MATCH

Defeat Francis Ouimet and J. P. Guilford on the Links of The Country Club at Brookline

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Harry Vardon, British open golf champion in 1896, 1898, 1899, 1903, 1911 and 1914 and United States open champion in 1900, paired with Edward Ray, British open champion in 1912, and pres-



Harry Vardon, British professional golfer

ent United States open champion, met Francis Ouimet, United States open champion in 1913 and amateur champion in 1914, paired with J. P. Guilford, Massachusetts open champion in 1919, in an exhibition match on the links of The Country Club, Brookline, yesterday. These four players, in a similar match on the links of the Belmont Spring Country Club, July 30, when Vardon and Ray won, yesterday's matches attracted a large gallery.

The British professionals had rather the better of it and won by a margin of 4 and 3. At the end of morning play the match was all even. Ray turned in the best card for the first 18 holes, doing the course in 77 as against 78 for Ouimet, 79 for Vardon and 79 for Guilford. In the afternoon, the British pair had much the better of it as after the first hole, which Guilford won for his side with a fine 4, the Americans were never ahead. Vardon had a fine 3 on the second hole, evening the match, and after the British pair had won the third hole in 4, they were always in the lead. Vardon played wonderful golf in the afternoon, turning in a 69 for the 18 holes. Ouimet was second with 73 while Ray was a close third with 74. The cards follow:

MORNING ROUND			
	Individual Cards		
Ray, out	44 54 44 44 5—39		
Ouimet, out	55 54 44 44 46—40		
Vardon, out	54 44 44 44 5—40		
Guilford, out	45 53 23 45 5—41		
Ray, in	55 45 44 44 5—38		
Ouimet, in	56 44 54 44 4—38		
Vardon, in	55 55 53 44 4—39		
Guilford, in	44 44 54 44 5—39		
Best Ball Cards			
Ray-Vardon, out	44 44 44 44 5—37		
Ouimet-Guilford, out	55 53 23 45 5—36		
Ray-Vardon, in	55 45 44 44 5—37		
Ouimet-Guilford, in	44 44 54 44 5—37		
AFTERNOON ROUND			
	Individual Cards		
Vardon, out	53 44 44 44 5—37		
Ouimet, out	44 44 44 44 5—35		
Ray, out	54 45 44 44 5—38		
Guilford, out	44 44 44 44 5—38		
Vardon, in	24 44 44 44 3—32		
Ouimet, in	55 53 53 44 3—35		
Ray, in	45 54 44 44 4—36		
Guilford, in	55 44 54 44 4—36		
Best Ball Cards			
Vardon-Ray, out	53 44 44 44 5—35		
Ouimet-Guilford, out	44 44 44 44 3—31		
Vardon-Ray, in	24 44 44 44 3—31		
Ouimet-Guilford, in	55 45 44 44 3—34		

INCIGNITI IS HELD
TO DRAW CONTEST

TORONTO, Ontario—The cricket match between the Incogniti Cricket Club of England and the All-Toronto eleven resulted in a draw, Monday, as the visitors, who needed only seven runs to win, had not finished their innings. When stumps were drawn there were six wickets yet to fall for the Britishers.

The local team had totals of 126 and 213 for two innings and their opponents scored 251 in their first innings and ran up 52 for five wickets in the second.

TWO CAPTAINS INELIGIBLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—One captain having been denied admission to the University of Minnesota, the football letter men held a secret meeting here and elected another, only to learn, when his name was announced, that he also is ineligible. The first to be disqualified was Truog Johnson, star tackle. Alfred Schroeder has now followed his footsteps in and out of captivity. Schroeder was a star end on the Gopher team last year. Previously he played for two years on the University of South Dakota team. Three years of college football is all that is allowed any player under rulings of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association.

tance to the University of Minnesota, the football letter men held a secret meeting here and elected another, only to learn, when his name was announced, that he also is ineligible. The first to be disqualified was Truog Johnson, star tackle. Alfred Schroeder has now followed his footsteps in and out of captivity. Schroeder was a star end on the Gopher team last year. Previously he played for two years on the University of South Dakota team. Three years of college football is all that is allowed any player under rulings of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association.



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CLEVELAND HAS
ONE-GAME LEAD

Victory of Speaker's Team Over St. Louis, With Chicago Inactive, Increases the Margin

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	55	54	.508
Chicago	55	56	.497
New York	53	59	.472
St. Louis	71	75	.487
Boston	72	80	.474
Washington	65	83	.439
Detroit	59	91	.393
Philadelphia	47	101	.318

RESULTS TUESDAY
Cleveland 9, St. Louis 5.
Boston 5, Washington 3 (first game).
Washington 7, Boston 6 (10 innings, second game).

GAMES TODAY
Cleveland at St. Louis.
New York at Philadelphia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cleveland succeeded in downing St. Louis yesterday for the second consecutive time, and, with the Chicago club inactive, the result puts Tris Speaker's nine a full game ahead of the White Sox. Owing to developments in the court proceedings in which eight prominent Chicago players are involved, the chances of W. J. Gleason's charges repeating their victory of last year is made negligible.

Whatever prospects the Boston Red Sox enjoyed in their quest for a first division berth have likewise been nullified, for their defeat in the second part of yesterday's double-header with Washington, after a hard uphill fight, insured St. Louis of the coveted fourth position. The Red Sox, who have finished their home stay, can attribute this failure to their poor work during the last western trip.

RED SOX SPLIT DOUBLE BILL

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Boston won the first game of yesterday's double-header with Washington, 5 to 3, but after tying the score in the second game with two runs in the ninth, the locals lost in the tenth inning, 7 to 6. The scores:

First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Boston.....1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—5 12 0
Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—3 8 2
Batteries—Pennock and Schang; Shaw, Shirey and Gharitty. Umpires—Nallin and Dineen.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—7 13 7
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—5 14 1
Batteries—Courtney, Acosta and Pichnick; Meyers, Hoyt and Schang. Umpires—Nallin and Dineen.

CLEVELAND KEEPS ON WINNING

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Heavy hitting gave Cleveland victory here again, 9 to 5. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cleveland.....0 3 1 0 2 0 3 0—9 12 1
St. Louis.....1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1—5 10 3
Batteries—Bagby and O'Neill; Bayne, Burwell and Seeverd. Umpires—Morality and Hildebrand.

SHORT SEASONS
FOR ATHLETICS

Sweden Handicapped in Development of Sports—Association Football Is Very Popular

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The athletic season in Sweden has not been remarkable for any great events, and has produced neither surprising results nor important revelations of form. In Sweden it is not possible to carry on sports over the same period of the year as in more favored countries, and from September to March can be reckoned as a close season for sports other than skiing, skating and the games based on these sports. The cross-country running season commences in the spring, but lasts only a month, football and track and field sports filling up the rest of the season. Of cross-country running, little need be said, as it lasts only a short time and does not attract the mass of sportsmen. Both Frojd and R. Falk have nevertheless attracted attention by their performances.

Greater interest is taken, however, in Association football. After the preliminary matches for the championship of Sweden, the international series began with a fixture between Sweden and Denmark, the result of which was a draw. Later, at Gothenburg, a Dutch team drew with the local side 1 to 1, and at the end of May the team known as "Orgryte," from the west of Sweden, defeated the Dutchmen by 5 to 1. The latter, however, enjoyed a win at Gothenburg and gained a victory by 2 goals to 1 at the stadium in Stockholm over the Djurgarden eleven, one of the premier clubs of the capital.

The first match in which really representative teams took part was played on May 30 at Stockholm, when Sweden defeated Finland by 3 goals to 0. The Finns, too, were later defeated by 3 goals to 2 by a comparatively weak team from Stockholm. Continuing the international series, the Swedes found themselves fairly and squarely outplayed by the Swiss on June 5, when they lost by 1 goal to 0 after an exciting contest. The Swiss team defeated the Hammarby club, but was defeated later in the provinces. The following week an eleven from Copenhagen played a drawn game with Djurgarden.

A visit to Sweden of the Dutch team which won the championship of Holland resulted in two victories over the Stockholm club "A. I. K." and over "Kamraterna." Among other games worthy of mention were those in which the United States teams from St. Louis took part.

The Swedes are not yet masters of the Association game and they have certainly still much to learn. No team is really good; but the Swedes take great delight in the game and it is certain that they will make rapid progress and become as strong in this branch of sports as in others.

Swedish swimmers have shown great improvement this season, and a world's record was beaten on May 17 by Thor Henning, who swam the 200 meters, breast stroke, in 2m. 58.2-ss. At the same meeting Arne Borg covered the 500 meters, free swimming, in 7m. 17.1-ss, and thus set up a Swedish record. Next day E. Vilen lowered the existing Swedish record for the 100 meters, breast stroke, with the new figures of 1m. 23.7-ss.

Track and field athletics came to the front during the spring and summer, when in the preliminary contest for the Olympic teams excellent results were attained and certain athletes broke records. On July 4, for instance, William Nilsson, who was in splendid form, set up a new record for the world in the decathlon. On the same day Ollsson performed almost as creditably. N. Engdahl showed up very well over the shorter distances from 100 to 400 meters. In the 200 and 400 meters he lowered the Swedish records; but though he made an attempt to capture the 800 meters he was beaten by Bolln.

John Zander, the well-known runner, made his reentry into Swedish athletics; but it was evident he was out of form and his defeat at Antwerp was anticipated. Zander had been too long absent from the track. Other records were set up in the course of the hurdles and javelin throw but these were not confirmed for technical reasons.

Naturally, all the season, the great aim of Swedish sportsmen was to repeat their successes of 1912 in the Olympic Games. A country populated as is Sweden cannot naturally be a serious contender for the supremacy of a country so well peopled as the United States, but it is certain that Swedish athletes will always carry with honor the Blue and Yellow of their country.

BELGIUM TAKES
THE SOCCER TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANEWERP, Belgium—The Association football championship at the Olympic Games has fallen to Belgium. It is unusual to find in an international "soccer" competition neither England nor Denmark reaching the final, but such was the case at the recent games. Belgium has indeed made great progress in recent years in the Association game, but it was due to other causes than the skill of the Belgian team that they became champions. An "incident" between two players led to the dismissal of the Tzecho-Slovak player, and he left the field his colleagues followed him. John Lewis, the English referee, waited for a reasonable interval, but when the Tzecho-Slovaks

failed to return, declared the match terminated, and the championship went to the Belgian team by default. The incident raises the whole question of the continuance of the games, and it is being freely stated in many quarters that the games have not been the great promoter of national amity that they are commonly made out to be.

When the Tzecho-Slovak team brought the game to such an abrupt termination, the Belgians were leading by 2 goals to 0, but many authorities will have it that their opponents were the best Association team at Antwerp. An incident in front of the Tzecho-Slovak goal led to a penalty kick being awarded to Belgium. Copee utilized it to the best advantage and the home country were 1 up. Soon afterward Bragard scored another one for Belgium, profiting by the disorganization in the opposing ranks. No further opportunity of scoring occurred before the match was terminated in the manner described. The summary:

BELGIUM		TZECHO-SLOVAKIA	
Bastin, cl.	or, Senlacek	Larnoe, cl.	or, Janda
Bragard, cl.	or, Pila	Copee, cl.	or, Vanik
Van Hest, cl.	or, Svajda	Musch, cl.	or, Kolenaty
Pierens, cl.	or, Peck	Verbeek, cl.	or, Siefert
Verbeek, cl.	or, Hoyer	Steenack, cl.	or, Steiner
De Bie, cl.	or, Klappa	Score—Belgium 2, Tzecho-Slovakia 0.	
Goals—Copee, Bragard for Belgium.		Referee—John Lewis.	

CLOSE WATER-POLO
GAME WON BY WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PENARTH, Wales—The international water-polo match, Wales vs. Scotland, which was decided at Penarth Baths, on September 4, ended in a win by 6 goals to 5 for Wales. Paolo Radmilovic, who captained the Welsh side, played with his usual brilliancy, and, besides scoring a good goal, was conspicuous in many fine attacking movements.

Scotland defended the deep end of the bath at the commencement, and, as the shooting was particularly accurate, R. P. Haston in goal was able to bring off but few saves. Christopher Jones opened the scoring for Wales, his example being followed by R. Lassam, who registered two goals in rapid succession. After that, W. Peacock scored for Scotland, but Jones and Radmilovic soon put their team further ahead, the score at half-time being 5 to 1, in favor of Wales.

In the second half, Scotland showed up very well, and, after some brilliant maneuvering, Peacock scored with an excellent shot. Lassam then put in a sixth goal for Wales, and, although J. S. Lightbody and Peacock each added another goal for Scotland, the visitors were unable to equalize. The teams:

Wales—P. F. Noote, Cardiff Polytechnic; G. A. Wilkinson, Swansea, and R. Lassam, Cardiff; Christopher Jones, Penarth; W. L. Kimber, Cardiff; Paolo Radmilovic, Cardiff; and Western, and A. G. E. Paine, Newport.
Scotland—R. P. Haston, Leith; J. Brown, Leith, and J. S. Lightbody, Benlinton; D. R. Edwards, Paisley Amateurs; R. Wood, Leith; R. M. Buchanan, Glasgow Thistle, and W. Peacock, Paisley Amateurs.

H. E. ANNISON WINS
A SWIMMING TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—H. E. Annison, of Croydon Swimming Club, added a further victory to his already large list of successes, when, on September 6, he won, with comparative ease, the 500-yard amateur swimming championship of England. This race, which was revived after an interval of five years, took place at Lime Grove Baths, Hammersmith, and was provocative of considerable interest. Annison, who holds several English swimming championships, was not greatly extended, and won comfortably by 10 yards in the slow time of 6m. 31.1-ss. This is 28.5-ss. slower than the record of 6m. 24.5-ss, established by J. G. Hatfield in 1913. The summary:

500-Yard Swim—Won by H. E. Annison, Croydon S. C., 6m. 31.1-ss; E. P. Peter, Hammersmith S. C., second, 6m. 38.5-ss; L. Savage, Lloyds Bank, third, 6m. 50.5-ss; P. P. Giles, City of London Police, fourth, 7m. 14.5-ss.

CRICKET CLUBS FOR LADIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The Irish cricket season of 1920 has been remarkable for an interesting departure. On the Leinster ground in Dublin a series of ladies' matches were played and proved most successful. The players were very keen and the general public accorded to the matches a good measure of support. Consequently it is not surprising to learn of a movement on foot to form a Ladies Cricket Club. In the event of the necessary members coming forward, there is every prospect of women appearing regularly on Irish cricket fields, in 1921.

HARVARD 1924 FOOTBALL

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Harvard's freshman football got under way Monday when 85 first-year men reported to J. J. Ryan '20, who has been appointed head coach of the 1924 players. Coach Ryan is being assisted by Assistant Coaches Fishback, Rudman, and Rich.

DIRAY LOWERS SPEED RECORDS

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Leon Duray, the French automobile driver, before a crowd of 18,000 at the Eastern States Exposition track Friday afternoon, lowered four world's dirt track records. Duray raced Friday the mile in the record time of 1m. 3s. His time for three miles was 3m. 10.2-ss.; four, 4m. 13s., and five, 5m. 15.4-ss.

NORTHERN UNION
RUGBY FOOTBALL

Prospects for a Splendid Season in This Organization Are Considered Very Bright This Fall

BROAD COMMUNITY
PLAN ANNOUNCED

Organization of American Public
Proposed to Insure Full Ex-
pression of Popular Will as
Opposed to Class Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The unorganized "public" is to
have a champion for its rights in the
National Community Board, which has
opened headquarters here, Dr. Henry
E. Jackson, president of the board,
states. "The National Community
Board aims to promote the develop-
ment of local communities into lit-
tle democracies, with schoolhouses
as their capitals, and to put into
operation the Nation's original and ex-
panding ideals of justice and democ-
racy, that the public interest may
become paramount, and that all so-
cial and industrial questions may be
debated and determined in the light
of their relation to the common wel-
fare," said Dr. Jackson.

"To accomplish so comprehensive
a program, the board will avoid
building up an overhead organiza-
tion," he continued. "I will simply
seek to stimulate local communities
to organize themselves on the basis
of citizenship, and help them acquire
publicly-owned buildings as head-
quarters for their activities."

Other Objects Sought

"It will further act as a service
station by assisting the numerous gov-
ernmental and volunteer agencies in
this field to pool their experiences
and acquire information about each
others' work; to eliminate waste of
money, energy and food will due to
needless duplication of activity, and
to increase their efficiency and the
people's comfort by acting as a clear-
ing house to relate them to each other
and to their tasks in local com-
munities."

"The necessity for such a central
agency as the National Community
Board was revealed last year after
12 months of weekly conferences
among 14 departments of the federal
government working on some phase
of the community problem. It was
strongly recommended that such a
central agency should be established.
When it was found that the Bureau
of Education did not have the facili-
ties for handling the increasing de-
mands of the community movement,
it became necessary to establish an
outside agency to supplement the
work of the government. This led
to the incorporation of the National
Community Board, which has since
taken over the entire community work
of the government."

Public Unorganized

"The board's aim is to meet what I
believe most of us would agree, is the
greatest present and permanent need
in the United States, to visualize the
public interest and make it para-
mount. What we have, in fact though
not in theory, is a soviet form of gov-
ernment in America. Public policies
are largely determined by fear of
groups and classes organized on the
basis of their occupation and con-
tending for their personal advantage.
We have Labor unions, bankers' as-
sociations, farmers' organizations, racial
antagonisms, economic jealousies.
Everybody is organized except the
one class which represents the pub-
lic interest. To organize this class is
the unfinished business of the United
States. It is what the new board has
undertaken as its particular business."

Dr. Jackson, who was for the past
four years field agent for the Com-
munity Center Division of the United
States Bureau of Education, is a spe-
cialist in practical community orga-
nization. The other officers are: Maj.
Oliver P. Newman, former Commis-
sioner of the District of Columbia,
vice-president; Ray G. Edwards of
New York, secretary, and Benedict W.
Law of New York, treasurer. The
action committee is composed of
Major Newman, Edward P. Costigan of
the United States Tariff Commission,
and Ormond E. Loomis, Boston, edi-
tor of The Open Road Magazine.

SMELTER PLANS
WAGE REDUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Wage reductions contemplated in a
smelter at Van Buren, Arkansas, have
brought an appeal from Charles H.
Moyer, president of the International
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers
Union, to the Department of Labor,
asking that a conciliator be sent there
to clear up the controversy that has
arisen as a result.

The smelter management has an-
nounced the intention to force wage
reductions, effective on October 1, but
the amount or extent planned is not
known here. This is the first au-
thentic case of wage reduction that
has come to the attention of the de-
partment, and though it appears to be
local, there is at least the possi-
bility that it may take on a larger
aspect. Recently wage reductions were
forced at Conshohocken, Pennsylvania,
but these were not appealed to the
Department of Labor.

IMMIGRANT JEWS
GIVEN EVERY AID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—There is
no fear that the United States will be
overwhelmed with Jewish immigrants,
as there is plenty of room for all who
may wish to come into the country, an
official of the Hebrew Sheltering and
Immigrant Aid Society told a repre-
sentative of The Christian Science
Monitor, when discussing the present

RULING SAVES BIG
AMOUNT TO STATE

Decision Involving the Purchase
of Public School Textbooks
in Michigan—Enforcement
of the Baker Act Upheld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
LANSING, Michigan—An order just
issued by Judge Arthur J. Tuttle of
the United States Court for the East-
ern District of Michigan, prohibits the
MacMillan Company from selling text-
books in Michigan until it complies
with the Baker Act of 1919. Thomas
E. Johnson, superintendent of public
instruction, and Alex J. Groesbeck, at-
torney-general, have both received no-
tice of the ruling.

Mr. Johnson declares that the
court's ruling will save the state more
than \$100,000 annually, giving the state
lower textbook prices than are en-
joyed by the public schools of almost
any other state in the Union.

The measure was introduced early
in 1919 by Senator Herbert F. Baker,
of Wadsworth, and was the basis of con-
tests during both the regular and spe-
cial sessions of the Michigan Legisla-
ture. Lobbyists said to be represent-
ing the textbook publishers were promi-
nent in Lansing hotels and in the
legislative halls, and were accused
on the floor of the House of spending
large sums to defeat the measure. It
was eventually passed, however, in
substantial form of Senator
Baker's original bill.

The act provides that textbook pub-
lishers desiring to sell books in Michi-
gan for use in the public schools must
enter into contract with the superin-
tendent of public schools guaranteeing
to sell their books in this state at the
lowest price for which books are sold
in any other state in the Union.

The act also provides that school au-
thorities must purchase books for use
in the schools and sell them to the
pupils direct or through a book seller
appointed as their agent at not more
than 10 per cent above the wholesale
price.

There was another provision in the
original act which permitted dealers
to sell textbooks independently at a
profit of not more than 15 per cent
above the price listed with the super-
intendent of public instruction. This
section Judge Tuttle eliminated as be-
ing unconstitutional.

The result of the court's action, ac-
cording to S. F. Master, assistant at-
torney-general, is to do away with pri-
vate dealing in textbooks for school
use and to require that all school
books be handled through the school
authorities.

The MacMillan Co. had refused to
comply with the Baker Act or con-
tract with the superintendent of pub-
lic instruction regarding prices of
textbooks. The company sought an
injunction to prevent enforcement of
the act. It contended that the
measure interfered with interstate
commerce and deprived them of prop-
erty without due process of law.

The attorney-general's reply de-
clared that the question of interstate
commerce was irrelevant, since the
state is the real purchaser of the
books under this act and the book
companies cannot sell the State or its
agent without consent of Legislature.
He also denied that the publishers are
deprived of property, in that the Baker
Act does not seek to compel them to
sell books in Michigan, but simply re-
quires that if they do sell books to
school authorities they shall do so un-
der conditions laid down by the State.
Both these contentions were upheld
by the court.

The MacMillan Co. refused to make
a contract while the suit was pending,
and, as it is now too late to do so in
time to sell books for the new school
year, Mr. Johnson says the company
is practically excluded from Michigan
for a year.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Providence, Rhode Island—
Urging subscribers to the library to
"give the old and highly respectable
volumes an occasional airing," in-
stead of confining reading largely to
new literature, the Providence Ath-
enaeum, in the annual report of the
board of directors, says that the high
price of books this year has made
itself felt in the library and that it
has been necessary to curtail the pur-
chase of new books.

The directors say of modern novels
that the prices are "higher, surely,
than many of them are worth." With
regard to non-fiction it has found the
price particularly high and the bind-
ings on the books of almost every
type of an inferior character. Dur-
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donor and a number of gifts of books
The library of the institution con-
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HIGH PRICE OF BOOKS
AFFECTING LIBRARY

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Phone 3642

Wieland

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, September 27, 1920.

SOMETIMES it is difficult not to be rude—I mean the rudeness of intruding upon a stranger. Many well-behaved bookmen and bookwomen are guilty of the particular kind of rudeness I have in mind—stretching the neck, screwing up the eyes, straining forward, to learn the title of a book that a stranger is reading in a public vehicle. I cannot help it. A book in a tram-car read by another draws me. It is a literary adventure. I must embark upon it.

HERE are the results of two recent literary successes in this genre. In a Sixth Avenue car I observed a man oblivious to the crush, indifferent to the fact that his toes were being trodden upon—reading, smiling and chuckling as he read. He was quite happy; he was in another and a more amusing world. I struggled toward him. I peered boldly down to the book he was clutching. It was—"Pickwick." The other adventure happened on the Elevated on a baseball game day. I was going to the game, I was listening to the baseball talk, and all the while was noting, out of the corner of my eye, that a young man three seats away was reading. He was really reading; his face was flushed, his lips moved, as he finished a page he turned it in a flash, so as not to waste an instant of time. When the train reached our destination, and the baseball fans trooped out noisily, I risked being carried on to the next station by pausing to see what he was reading. It was "Reynard the Fox" by Masefield.

ONCE, because I showed interest in a man who held a pamphlet-book in his hand—he presented it to me. This happened at night on a Sunday evening pleasure steamer which was conveying a mass of humanity from a popular bathing beach. As the steamer progressed I became aware that the passengers were gradually leaving the deck, and hurrying into the large cabin. I followed and found a man in clerical garb delivering a lay sermon. He did it so well, so simply, and so sincerely, that I edged my way in and listened attentively. He held in his hand a small pamphlet-book, which he occasionally tapped, as if to say: "All I am telling you is in here." His eyes caught mine once or twice, and he smiled. This pleased me, as I am something of a preacher myself. When he had finished he came toward me, and I said: "Thank you." Whereupon he asked me my name, and what I did. I told him that I was a kind of an author. "I am an author, too," he said, and gave me the pamphlet-book which he had been hugging.

THE contents are quite admirable. They express the author's views on the duties of good citizens; but it is the size and format of the pamphlet-book that particularly interest me. It is 8 inches high by 4 inches wide, and it contains 24 pages of text. I look at it and ask myself if this pamphlet-book may not be the answer to the complaints that have been appearing in the literary columns of English and American papers on the growing difficulty of making books pay owing to the rising scale of wages and materials. So many authors—poets especially—could say all they have to say in 24 pages. And these pamphlet-books would help to stay the plague of cloth-bound books. The season has hardly begun, but already reviewers are beginning to set aside, to cast aside, volumes for which they know their editors will never be able to find space.

A CANDIDATE for this pamphlet-book method of publication would certainly be George D. Herron's "A New Italian Renaissance." I read this beautiful and inspiring article, a bright billow of hope in the sea of pessimistic political articles that surround us, in the London Nation. I lent it to a friend. He lent it to a friend, and where it is now I know not. I despaired of ever getting it back. How glad I was, then, to find this article repeated in The New Republic of September 22. And I am not disgruntled by reading an editorial in The New York Times that Mr. Herron's article seems "a highly spiritual interpretation of a pretty materialistic process."

I shall be curious to hear what publishers think of a new patented German process of printing called "Manualdruck" or "Manual Printing," which claims for itself great economy in the case of new editions of works requiring much type of a varied kind. It is said that the plates will print up to 50,000 copies or more with uniformly good impressions. The Spamer Book Printing Business of Leipzig has devoted a special department to "Manual Printing."

A N Outline of History" by H. G. Wells, with its many illustrations and diagrams is, I suppose, the kind of book that would benefit by "Manualdruck." By the by, Mr. H. G. Wells has written to The English Review a characteristic letter on Ford Madox Hueffer's Literary Reminiscences which were published there and in The Dial. Mr. Wells calls Mr. Hueffer's essay "imaginative reminiscences." Halfway down the letter he says: "This childish falsehood about my lecturing him, or anyone, on how to write a novel, is particularly incredible. 'How to do it' was the one topic upon which I never offered a contribution to my Kentish and Sussex neighbors. . . . These endless chattering about 'how it is done,' about the New Form of the Novel, about who was greater than who, about the possibilities of forming a

'Group' or starting a 'Movement' are things to be avoided at any cost." Wise words.

A CORRESPONDENT who may have had hopes of winning the English Hawthorne Literary Prize which was won by John Freeman with his "Poems, new and old," has asked me to furnish him with a list of the prizes awarded by The Academy between 1897 and 1899 for books of signal merit published during those years. Here it is—rather interesting still.

1897	Guineas
To Mr. Stephen Phillips for his volume of "Poems" (including "Mar-tesa")	100
To Mr. William Ernest Henley for his "Poems of the Life, Genius, and Achievement of Burns"	50
1898	
To Mr. Sidney Lee for "A Life of William Shakespeare"	50
To Mr. John Galsworthy for "The Forest Lovers"	50
To Mr. Joseph Conrad for "Tales of Unrest"	50
1899	
To Mr. W. B. Yeats for "The Wind Among the Reeds"	25
To "Zack" (Miss Gwendoline Keats) for "On Trial"	25
To Mr. Hilaire Belloc for "Danton, a Study"	25
To Mr. G. M. Trevelyan for "England in the Age of Wycliffe"	25
To Mrs. Garnett for her translation of the novels of Turgenyev	25
To Mr. H. G. Graham for "The Social Life of Scotland in the Eighteenth Century"	25

TO Straight Statements I have added the following:
Louis Couperus is a great writer; probably one of the greatest writers of the new time. The dialogue of these books has escaped every time of literary form because its utter simplicity reflects the sincerity of great moments.

AMONG the new books that I should not want to read are:
Huang (Han Liang). "The Land Tax in China."
Because I have no land in China, and see no chance of acquiring any.

AMONG the new books that I do like to read are:
"The Reminiscences of Tolstol." By Maxim Gorki.
Because when one man of genius writes on another man of genius, the results are "curious to the mind."
"The Little House." By Coningsby Dawson.
Because it is beautifully illustrated by Stella Langdale, and because I like to make my little list of holiday books well in advance.
"Mac of Placid." By T. Morris Longstreth.
Because the scene is laid in the Adirondacks, and because Robert Louis Stevenson, late of Saranac, is one of the characters. I am curious.

—Q. R.

GEORGE DUHAMEL

In the earliest works of George Duhamel, whether poetic (Selon ma Loi, 1910) or dramatic (La Lumière 1911) we find a visionary. Already his chief preoccupation is the thought of his fellowmen, striving to discover the hidden motives of their acts. But his searching is entirely lacking in that critical displacement so often found in his contemporaries; they are instinct with love and tender pity—tenderness indeed is the essence of his genius.

Then came the war, and in the trenches, in the field hospital, Duhamel still continued his literary work. "La Vie des Martyrs" covers the years 1914 to 1916, "Civilization, 1914 to 1917." This last was awarded the Goncourt prize in 1918. These two books lead us along the via dolorosa of the battlefield; they are steeped with pathos rather than tragedy, a striking contrast to the brutal realism of a Barbusse. Even before the end of the war, while the majority of mankind was still imbued with the spirit of war, still a prey to violence and hatred, Duhamel attempts a work of consolation.

Such is the meaning of the "Possession of the World" (Mercure de France 1919). The book is a series of conversations with the author himself, with his companions, with his own sad memories, so persistent they become an obsession—and especially with his fellowman, his brother on whom he relies to build up the new world of the future. His field of action is boundless—the universe; his tools are meditation and the force of sympathy, which will break up dumb, unresponsive surfaces or hostile appearances.

The poet, one can hardly say philosopher, begins by affirming that happiness is the primary motive of our life. He hastens to add that happiness is found upon possession, which he explains to be the perfect and profound knowledge of a thing. "We possess this stranger walking along the road, the color of the pine wood, the thought of Beethoven, our dreams, our memories, our future, the smell and weight of objects." Duhamel's thought is touched now by the light of the Gospels, now by the doctrine of Epictetus, but it remains essentially human; his kingdom is of this world.

AN INVESTIGATION

In a monograph called "Trends of School Costs" by W. Randolph Burgess, the Russell Sage Foundation has just published some significant and not too dry statistics on the salaries of teachers and the cost of education generally in the United States. The really interesting feature will be considered at the same time some play as Edna Ferber's "A Year." Both the monograph and the play are intended as propaganda in a good cause, the adequate support of popular education, which can no longer be obstructed by any medieval feeling that the whole populace should not be democratically enlightened.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Cream of Curiosity. Being an account of certain historical and literary manuscripts of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, collected and edited by Reginald Hine. London: Routledge. 12s. 6d.

At the beginning of his book the author has ranged a series of quotations which together explain its title: thus he quotes Gower, who wrote in 1393, "I axe that my boke be nought refused for lack of Curiosity;" and Swift, who wrote in 1704, "Such a man, truly wise, dreams off nature leaving the sour and the dregs for philosophy and reason to lap up;" which sufficiently enlightens us about the mood in which Mr. Hine has collected and chosen out for printing the cream of his 40 curious manuscripts.

The result is a book to be put alongside such works as Disraeli's "Curiosities of Literature" and Arber's reprints of Tudor and Stuart Tracts, a book which helps to free "original documents" from the dusty flavor which they too often get from close connection with pedants. We have ample reason for thanking Mr. Hine for revealing the unconsidered trifles here collected, though they none of them rank in sheer historical importance with some similar trifles already rescued, with the notes of Drummond's conversations with Ben Jonson, or the Paston Letters, to mention but two.

Probably the most important for a serious student is a Life of Sir Justinian Pagitt, who was born in 1610 at Tottenham. When he left Oxford he began to read for the bar and contracted a habit of writing his diary in Latin or English, whichever seemed to suit him best at the moment, thus, "Meditatio de Lawyer's Life et Officij: de Precos et lectio biblica: walk in fields: in confabulation cum amicis: Too much bookishness. Somnolentia Pecavi." It was his trial that his father married a third wife with whom he could not agree, and we find her shortcomings tabulated in the diary thus, "Audita et Animadversiones de Matre mea Oeconomica Affaire: The chief complaints against my mother. 1. We often have bad beefe of 16d. a stone and tuff mutton at 4s. a quarter.

3. She repines whenas any of my father's friends come to meales e.g. my sister coming once at 1 o'clock she said 'I hope she is not come to dinner.' 4. She causes my father's shirts to be washt in the buck (laundry tub) but her own smocks are washt by ye hand. 5. She causes ye maide to fetch butter by penniworths at ye chandlers which our neighbours jeere at to any father's disgrace. . . .

Following upon a formidable list of such indictments comes a schedule of "inconveniences which might arise if I should inform my father concerning my mother's misdoings and meanesses." There are some amusing accounts of trials and legal business from which we may quote the writer's note on the trial of Justice Sarsfield for misdemeanors to juries, witnesses, and prisoners in open court. "On one occasion when two of the petty jury would not agree the judge sent an officer in to them to say that at another place in his circuit when one of the jury would not agree the rest pulled him by the nose and pinched him till he gave in."

Enough has been said to indicate the true purpose of this book, and its value; it is above all the book to read if a friend not over-fond of reading, but with a sense of humor and the will to wait a quiet half-hour. The characters of the various writers stand out from the pages they have written and anyone who cares for word-portraiture, such as that of Sir Roger de Coverley, cannot fail to appreciate the "portraits of the artists by themselves" from which we have quoted here. Further than this the book shows signs of a shrewd historical sense and a certain patient attention to accuracy which gives a definite value to its contents, apart from their amusing quality. Above all it is a worthy contribution to the special sort of books which lay us under no obligation to begin at the beginning and read ruthlessly to the end.

Another interesting document is a "Journal of Isaac" a matron who accompanied Mungo Park in his explorations of Africa. In this journal is Isaac's account of his travels in search of Mungo Park; most of it has not been previously published and is of great interest in the history of African exploration. Isaac was a wonderful man. Native of a West African tribe, he called himself a Muhammadan priest, he could speak numerous languages, knew how to placate every native chief and for sheer endurance was unrivaled.

Then there are the poems of one Gobbo who flourished at the same time as Wordsworth was writing "The Excursion" and seems to have gained his inspiration from similar sources, thus: When shepherds seek their fleecy host, Close by the mountains brow The faithful sheeppie takes his post— Forth comes the useful cow.

Amusing, inoffensive bird, No more I'll see thee strut; No more thy simple note is heard— The bird was a curlew.

There are also extracts printed here of the commonplace book of John Moore of Eldrore near Settle, a physician-farmer, who wrote from 1640 on, bequeathing his diary to a son who continued the good work. "Here may be found fragments of sermons and wise Latin saws, a treatise on Euclid and astronomy. . . . abandoned problems in simple mathematics, forms of letters for use in stressful times and in the world's affairs, an account of corn-seeds sown on Eldrore farm, . . . a classification of English

towns in population and importance, snatches of rhyme in various stages of imperfection, a catalogue of the library and books loaned out to friends, a note on the preparation of paints, varnishes, inks and sealing wax, acrostics, etc., etc." From this strange medley Mr. Hine has selected some amusing things, and he also quotes a remarkable poem, presumably original, but full of a quite unforeseen imaginative quality:

I saw a peacock with a fiery tail,
I saw a blazing comet drop down hail,
I saw ye clouds with joy curied round,
I saw a sturdy oak swoop on ye ground . . .
I saw a Venus-glance 16 yards deep,
I saw a well full of ye tears men weep,
I saw men's eyes all of a flaming fire,
I saw a house as high as moon and higher.

I saw ye some look red about midnight,
I was ye man that saw this fearful sight.

We have here a fine specimen of the supersensuous school of poetry which Donne best represents and in some of its thought there is a foretaste of the daring imagery of William Blake. And yet after all this is said it must be admitted that John Moore cared for none of these things and this strange fragment which might grace any anthology of mystical poetry had a different use for him: to find the use of an amusing form of literary research for the reader and the clue lies in the power of punctuation to alter sense into nonsense.

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THREE LECTURES

The Art of Biography. By William Roscoe Thayer. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. Thayer's three lectures, delivered at the University of Virginia, in accord with a foundation that was made possible by Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, show admirably the point of view of a man who is himself one of the foremost American biographers today. His remarks are well-suited to encourage the contemplation of biography by college students and general readers, even though they do not represent anything particularly novel in literary criticism. The most interesting thing about these lectures, as about Mr. Thayer's biographies of Cavour and John Hay, is their enthusiasm, combined with a certain balance that prevents mere emotionalism of manner.

A paragraph toward the end of this little book shows something of the general tone. "So I leave Biography," says Mr. Thayer, "on the threshold of what may be a Golden Age. Its outlook was never brighter. Its votaries will practice it with a constantly increasing skill. The demand for veracity will not slacken. The public, grown more discerning, will read it with greater relish. And I think that we may predict that the general average of biographical writing will become higher than it has been, though the

number of master biographers like that of master portrait-painters can never be large, hardly more than two or three in a century." If Mr. Thayer continues the good work that he has already done, he may rank as one of the two or three. It is interesting that, in these days of more books than ever before, it takes more than one good work to constitute a man a master biographer.

Any biography is, of course, a history of thought, utterance, and achievement. After all, a large part of the experience of any man has consisted of talk, which has been more or less important and entertaining to other people. If any of the men of whom great biographies have been written had been utterly silent they would have been neither notable nor interesting.

"Carlyle," Mr. Thayer remarks, "as has been well said, preached the fatuity of speech and the excellence of silence in twenty large volumes." Mr. Thayer is not preaching the excellence of silence, but is, instead, analyzing what is essential to real expression of that which had to be expressed both in words and in actions by various great figures. As one understands this one need not be overwhelmed by the multitude of biographies and other books, for the great mass of mediocrity of today will be as readily forgotten as the similar masses of the Elizabethan period or any other great times. Brief essays, such as these, are a help to the one who wishes to discern the more easily between the good and the bad, now that the reading of biography is increasingly popular.

A CONCISE ACCOUNT

The Egyptian Problem. By Sir Valentine Chirol. London: Macmillan & Co. 7s. 6d.

This book appears at an opportune moment when a serious effort is being made to solve the problem, before Lord Milner's report on the result of his recent mission has appeared, and just as Zaghul Pasha, the leader of the "Party of Independence" has arrived in London for a conference. The reader will find, in the space of some 300 pages, a concise account of the problem in all its bearings.

Sir Valentine Chirol has every qualification for writing on this subject, having been a constant visitor to the country and having had intimate acquaintance with most of the leading actors since the first British occupation in 1882. He traces with careful hand the many mistakes which have been made of recent years both by the English Government and by the leaders of the so-called National Party in Egypt, which has now assumed the title of the "Party of Independence," and he holds the balance between them with a very just appreciation.

He has nothing but praise for the fine administration of Lord Cromer, lasting from 1882 to 1907, which he designates as the first period of occupation. It was this which laid the ground-work for the rise in Egypt's material prosperity, its increased area of cultivation, its freedom from forced labor, its improvement in education and in sanitation. But from beginning to end England has been hampered by the jealousies of other countries. "Only when one bears clearly in mind," he writes, "the manifold restraints which were thus placed on our freedom of action, whether by foreign treaty rights in Egypt or by consideration of general policy, can the magnitude of the task which fell to Lord Cromer during the first period of occupation, or the success with which he accomplished it, be justly appreciated."

Of the two immediate successors to Lord Cromer Sir Valentine writes: "Sir Eldon Gorst had not the authority and Lord Kitchener . . . had not the capacity or the patience" to appreciate the same close supervision and steady influence over the growing bureaucracy. Therefore, when the great war came in 1914 the author finds that the country was unprepared for the great strain which was to be put upon it, owing chiefly to the "sinister influence" of the Khedive Abbas. Internal signs of collapse became evident as soon as the war was over.

In his chapter entitled "Egypt During the War," the author comments severely upon the trouble caused by the decision to form a labor force from the Egyptian peasants instead of allowing them to take an honorable part as soldiers, and upon the distress caused by requisitioning cattle and food which were indispensable to the poorer agricultural class. Moreover, experienced and capable officers were necessarily withdrawn were replaced by men in whom the Egyptian could place no confidence.

On the other side there were faults too, otherwise there had been no "problem," and these faults also are recognized and displayed by the writer. The claim for "complete independence" and the abolition of the Protectorate was made two days after the armistice in November, 1918. The Wilson decree of "self-determination" led up to it. The leaders of the National Party claimed the right of self-government, basing their claim upon Egypt's present prosperity, upon her rapid rise, forgetting that all this had come about, not through her own capacity or effort, but solely under English guidance. Revolt, which the leaders were unable to control, followed. Lord Milner's mission was boycotted. Confidence was lost. "If we want to regain the confidence we have lost, it is essential that we should understand why we have lost it in order to know how to regain it." These are the words of the author in his last chapter in which he not only presses the "need for an honorable solution," but puts forward suggestions which, if carried out, should go far to secure it. This is an admirable book and will become a classic for the future historian.

OUR POETS

Richard Aldington

Richard Aldington is the best known of a group of poets calling themselves "Imagists"; his books are called "Images," "Images of Desire," and "Images of War." In the anthology published by this group in 1915 we find a preface setting forth their aims, of which two are intelligible enough to quote: "To present an image. We are not a school of painters, but we believe that poetry should render particulars exactly and not deal in vague generalities, however magnificent and sonorous. . . . To produce poetry that is hard and clear, never blurred nor indefinite." Further, they express their belief in "free verse" as a means of liberty for "in poetry a new cadence means a new idea." To all of which, putting our hand to our heart, we can subscribe. Held as a dogma it would, of course, leave out Shakespeare, for his vague generalities, and Yeats for his indefiniteness, but it is an intelligible technique for writing poetry of a different sort; let us see it in practice.

First we have an "Image of War" called "Field Maneuvers" (outpost duty). The long autumn grass under my body
Soaks my clothes with its dew;
Where my knees press into the ground
I can feel the damp earth
In my nostrils is the smell of the crushed grass.
Wet pine-cones and bark.

Through the great bronze pine trunks
Glitters a silver segment of road.
Interminable squadrons of silver and blue
Horses
Pace in long ranks, the blank fields of
Heaven.

There is no sound:
The wind hisses gently through the pine
Leaves, and the
The flutter of a fawn's wing about my
head
Is like a distant thunder.
And the shrill cry of a mosquito
Sounds loud and close.

I am "to fire at the enemy column
After it has passed."
But my obsolete rifle, loaded with "blank,
Lies untouched before me.

My spirit follows after the gliding clouds,
And my lips murmur of the mother of
Standing breast-high, in golden bloom
Among the blue pine-woods!

Before commenting on these lines, let us quote two more examples of his method giving, as above, the "image" in full. The first is "Hampstead Heath."

Dark clouds, torn into gaps of livid sky,
Pierced through
By a swift searchlight, a long white
dagger.

The black murmuring crowd
Flows, eddies, stops, flows on
Between the lights
And the banks of noisy booths,
and finally an "Image":

Through the dark pine trunks
Silver and gleam the clouds
And the sun.

The sea is faint purple.
My love, my love, I shall never reach you.

These three poems are neither better nor worse than the others in the volume, but they suffice for us to discover what Richard Aldington wishes to accomplish. The first and third contain, simply stated, the elements of an objective situation and a subjective emotion; they are both perfectly direct, for example there is no appeal to traditional thought; he does not talk of the "eternal" sea or the "many smiling" sea or the "endless" sea, thereby calling second-hand emotion to his aid. He just says "The sea is faint purple," and the effect of the poem must stand or fall by the interest we have in its bare statements. Now it will probably be admitted that the effect of the first is excellent and of the third bad, and the reason is that there is a direct connection between the subjective and objective elements in the first and none at all in the other. We may not all of us have taken part in the mock battle scene described in "Field Maneuvers," but we can all see the poetic force of the situation, the delicate sketch of beautiful country things telling of a lover of nature's appreciation of them, their real value to him, and from this very love of them comes the truth of his emotions of disgust at the meaningless blank parade of soldiers and the instructions for the game of soldiers that force him from his true interests. Moreover, the genuineness of the whole thing rests upon its not being a real battle that is described, for we might well doubt whether such thoughts would come to a soldier at the front, though numerous war poets have assured us that they do.

The second of these images is simpler still in content because it expresses nothing subjective at all; if it calls up any emotion, it is because it awakes a memory of Hampstead in the reader by the power of its descriptive accuracy. It is interesting because it shows how even the "direct" actionists, the avowed imagists, cannot do without some of the airs and graces of the old poetry; for metaphor is not image, but a rhetorical grace, and to call a searchlight "a long white dagger," or, in the other poem, to write "interminable squadrons of silver and blue horses pace in long ranks, the blank fields of heaven" is departure from imagism in the strictest sense. All of which goes to show the danger of laying down rules for yourself if you are a real poet, and there is no doubt at all that Richard Aldington is a real poet. Further than this he gets a great deal of his inspiration from the Greeks, whose disapproval of introspection makes their poetry fruitful in objective images although they are equally fond of the "merely decorative" word (many twinkling smile of ocean, winged words, for instance), so thoroughly despised in theory by their present day poetic descendants.

Besides the Greek influence, proved by the series of translations from the Greek coming from their land, the

imagists have derived enormous impetus from the ever-increasing flow of Chinese and Japanese translations. The Japanese language, as we may infer from the writing of Lafcadio Hearn, is peculiarly suited to the crisp style of imagism, very much more so than the English language. This is because in Japanese most words seem capable of a double or even treble "entente." For example there is a poem translated by Hearn as follows:

That house-pillar hewn in the mountains
Of India, and thence brought here
and erected upside-down—what
carpenter's work can it be?

Even though we guess a subtle meaning behind an inverted house-pillar the poem cannot be said to be of great interest; but it appears that the word for "carpenter" might just as well have been translated "evil design," which adds an element of cleverness to the whole construction.

Nevertheless the poetry of Richard Aldington is of very great worth and its message to our times is obvious and invaluable. He succeeded in writing poetry which contains musical ideas and music "attack," while the experiments of some of his contemporaries lack both. Certainly he is not Shakespeare but when a first-rate poet does come he will have learnt from Aldington, just as Shakespeare learnt from Kyd.

A NEW EDITION

Ben Jonson's Every Man in His Humor. Edited by Percy Simpson. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press.

The present edition of Ben Jonson's "Every Man in His Humor," which has just been issued from the Clarendon Press, is, according to the preface, in the nature of a pioneer volume for Professor Herford has for some time been working with Mr. Simpson on a complete edition of the works of the great dramatist. It is strange that the reading public should have had to wait so long for an edition of Jonson which should be at once scholarly and yet obtainable at a reasonable price. When the Clarendon Press have completed their present proposed issue, the public will possess just such an edition. For like every book issued by it, the present is a model of good printing and good editing. The notes are ample, whilst the preface tells the reader just what he would desire to know about the work of the playwright.

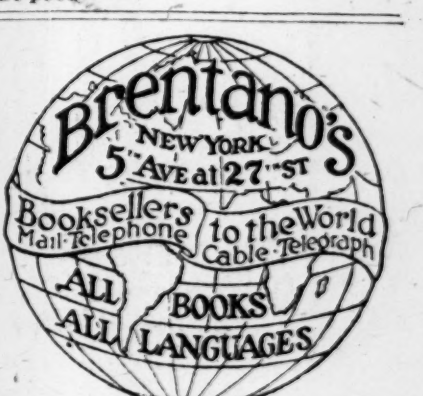
It is perfectly natural that the edition should have commenced with the particular play selected. "Every Man in His Humor" was the initial volume of the famous comedy of Humors, and so was particularly appropriate for the launching of the complete edition. The play marks Jonson's break with the older traditions of the theater, and his attempt to make of comedy a thing apart from tragedy rather than a contrast to it. According to his own definition, the first requisite of comedy was to be delight, laughter being only a means thereto. This comedy of Humors was, therefore, something distinctly different from the modern vulgar idea of humor, whilst, in an age of plain speaking, it was remarkable for its comparative delicacy. Jonson himself had laid down the maximum, which he borrowed from Heinsius, that only a good man could be a good poet, and he was careful enough to avoid sinning against his own canons, for he certainly would have held with Sidney that it was not legitimate comedy to "strut laughter in sinful things which are rather execrable than ridiculous." He, therefore, built up the new theater on the basis of realism and satire, satisfied that comedy to be successful must maintain its relationship to fact, though in doing this it must not allow pure scholarship to become its master.

The comedy was first given at the Curtain Theater in Shoreditch, the players being the Chamberlain's men, one of whom was no less a person than William Shakespeare, the originator, it would seem, of the part of the elder Knowell. The story, indeed, goes that Shakespeare rescued the play after it had been rejected by the company. Whether this be true or not, it is impossible to say, what is certain is that the play itself was a success from the very beginning, and that it launched the English theater on an entirely new career in which it exchanged the old romantic drama for the new comedy.

SOME RECENT WORK

A Miscellany of American Poetry 1920. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe. \$2.

In a "foreword" the publishers announce that "This volume is, as its name half implies, a miscellany of the most recent work of 11 American poets." Almost any reader will readily see that the poems included in this arrangement are, indeed, "work" and not play. One thing these 11 divergent modernists have in common—they all take their feelings very seriously. Of them, Vachel Lindsay takes his "work" perhaps less intensely than the rest. It is interesting to see the way in which they all arrange and edit their own fragments for this anthology, for the method of arrangement in itself shows something of the tendency of the poet.



THE HOME FORUM

English Cottage Gardens

Cottage folk are great lovers of flowers, and their charming little gardens, in villages and by the roadside, are some of the most delightful incidents of road-travel in our southern counties.

The most usual form of the cottage flower-garden is a strip on each side of the path leading from the road to the cottage door. But if the space is a small one it is often all given to flowers. Sometimes, indeed, the smaller the space the more is crammed into it. One tiny garden, that I used to watch with much pleasure, had nearly the whole space between road and cottage filled with a rough staging. It was a good example of how much can be done with little means but much loving labour. There was a tiny green-house, that housed the tender plants in winter, but it could not have held anything like the quantity of plants that appeared on the staging throughout the summer. There were hydrangeas, fuchsias, show and zonal geraniums, lilies and begonias, for the main show; a pot or two of the graceful francoa, and half-hardy annuals cleverly grown in pots; a clematis smothered in bloom, over the door, and, for the protection of all, a frame-work, to which a light shelter could be fixed in case of very bad weather.

It must have given pleasure to thousands of passers-by; to say nothing of the pride and delight that it must have been to its owner.

There is scarcely a cottage without some plants in the window. Indeed, the windows are often so much filled up with them that the light is too much obscured.

China Asters are great favorites—"Chaney Oysters" the old people used to call them—and Dahlias, especially the tight formal show kinds, are much prized and grandly grown.

Sweet-smelling bushes and herbs, such as rosemary, lavender, southernwood, mint sage, and balm, or at least some of them, were to be found in the older cottagers' garden plots. Perhaps southernwood was the greatest favorite of all.

Here and there is a clipped yew over a cottage entrance; but this kind of work is not so frequent as in other parts of the country.

These little gardens always seem to me to speak of the joy of life and cheerfulness of disposition that are such fine attributes of the character of our genuine country folk.—From "Old West Surrey" by G. Jekyll.

A Day in the Country

Before green apples blush,
Before green nuts embrown,
Why, one day in the country
Is worth a month in town.
—C. G. Rossetti.

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Righteous Hungering

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MATTER, while claiming to be all and supreme in everything, is nothing but a mythical usurper and wholly false imitator of things divine. True cause is spiritual Mind, or consciousness. Its creation partakes of its own nature and so is incorporeal, spiritual and limitless, since Spirit is infinite, or all reality. The real man in the image of the Father-Mother God, or Intelligence, reflects the vastness and immeasurability of Mind and its qualities. Spirit loves and rejoices in unending good, the unbounded riches of Principle. So, also, does man love and have a continual desire, always satisfied, for the goodness and the riches of Mind. But the material so-called mind, consistent at least in its utter materialism, attempts vainly to bring forth a creature unceasingly greedy for things to satisfy a mortal covetousness. This supposed mortal man is in fact only a lie about the genuine man, the expression of Principle.

This attempt to counterfeit the true desire for good with the false quality, greed, can be traced throughout the ages, until now, in the twentieth century, as an aftermath of the great war, there seems to be what one would call the pinnacle of the carnal aim in this direction. The greed of those who, placed in a position where they are able to exact merciless tribute and satisfy an apparently bottomless lust for money, place, power, and physical pleasures seems without check.

But these effervescent bubbleblings of the dregs of mortal mind, coming to the surface in a world upheaval in the form of greed, of ruthless oppression and selfish exploitation of fellow beings "in a time of trouble such as never was," is a miserable and vain opposite of the fathomless and ever satisfied yearning of the spiritual man for the treasures of Mind, the unsearchable. This opposite illustrates what Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has said on page 368 of Science and Health: "The greatest wrong is but a supposititious opposite of the highest right." Instead of the shameless greed of a large section of mankind there is in reality only the real man's love and desire for good and the right.

The urge of Principle is rousing to full tide ere they are finally destroyed qualities that have lain more or less hidden out of sight "since the foundation of the world," since the false claim of another mind and another universe than the divine Mind and the spiritual creation arose to assert itself in the face of eternity. In an article, "Reformers," in "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy contrasts the purity of motive existing at the time of the founding of the United States of America with the conditions of a recent period. "This period is not essentially one of conscience," she writes, "few feel and live now as when this nation began, and our forefathers' prayers blended with the murmuring winds of their forest home. This is a period of doubt, inquiry, speculation, selfishness; of divided interests, marvelous good, and mysterious evil. But sin can only work out its own destruction; and reform does not must push on the growth of mankind." (Page 237.)

Good is everything and there exists nothing that can take its place. This is a metaphysical fact that is being proven over and over again in Christian Science in every hour of every day. Health is all, and sickness cannot substitute itself for it. Longing for good, a longing forever gratified, is all, and lust and greed cannot supplant it. The miracles of olden time are being in a degree repeated and their extent, both as regards what they accomplish and their frequency, is daily increasing, and will continue to do so. This is the doom of supposititious evil. Money, and positions attained in social, governmental, and religious circles, however useful, possibly, when rightly employed for the advancement of mankind, are mere incidents in so-called human living and count as nothing in heaven. The one possessing them should strive to replace them, in his understanding, with the spiritual reality of which they are mere supposed counterfeits, in this way making them serve him as stepping-stones to heaven, else they will become millstones, carrying him who worships them to spiritual oblivion. They should not be lusted after as a result of greed for gain. Through the mists of worldly belief, there shines out what Mrs. Eddy has written on this subject: "Take away wealth, fame, and social organizations, which weigh not one jot in the balance of God, and we get clearer views of Principle. Break up cliques, level wealth with honesty, let worth be judged according to wisdom, and we get better views of humanity." (Science and Health, p. 239.)

"Marvelous good" and "mysterious evil" seem indeed to be side by side in this era. Side by side with most tremendous reforms, such as awakening spiritually, woman's suffrage, practically general throughout the world, and prohibition of alcoholic intoxicants, there is the amazing greed for gain, so manifest in every land, the secret assaults upon liberty, taking many forms, and the lawlessness of governments, individuals, and commercial organizations.

The conquering of national appetite for advantage and power begins with the conquest over false hunger and greed on the part of individual citizens. Just as the standard of what is extravagant must depend upon what is right, that is, what is in accordance with Truth, in spending and in using what one has, so the rule of what a

person should seek after must be based upon divine rightness, which is simply Principle, the source of man's longing for good. To have the reality of which greed is a mere untrue imitation is to have "hunger and thirst after righteousness." Man justly desires everything because divine intelligence has given all to him, and it is man's very existence to reflect and know the All-in-all, or God.

Going to Sea in 1805

In the spring of 1805, the year of Trafalgar, Charles was eleven and a half, and he was going into the Navy. That had been settled in his own mind for a long time, and now it was settled in fact. In those days going into the Navy was not managed quite as it is at present. It is true that there

pitch dark, and had not even a port-hole that could be opened, for it was down below the water-line. And of course it was a little cramped to have only one oak chest forward-robe, dressing-table, washing-stand, easy chair and writing desk. And it was difficult at first to manage your ham-mock, and go off to sleep quickly with noises overhead, and the ceiling close down upon your nose, and the air

Phoebe! Sometimes the bird refrains will have acatalectic lines, but sometimes they are perfect in their scansion. "Have you worked out the verse forms they are using this season?" he smiled.

"We have much free verse among the birds, too. The birds are fond of the repetend, as of the refrain, and use all sorts of metrical devices. I

while she remained with us, were characterized by a directness, terseness, and practicality, which are wanting in some of her earlier productions. Good judges have confirmed my own opinion, that, while her essays in The Dial are more elaborate and ambitious, her reviews in the Tribune are far better adapted to win the favor and away the judgment of the great majority of readers. But, one characteristic of her writings I feel bound to commend—their absolute truthfulness. She never asked how this would sound, nor whether that would do, nor what would be the effect of saying anything; but simply, 'Is it the truth?' Is it such as the public should know? And if her judgment answered, 'Yes,' she uttered it.—From "Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli."

The Happy Printer

The Printer's is a happy lot:
Alone of all professions,
No fateful smudges ever blot
His earliest "impressions."

The outgrowth of his youthful ken
No cold obstruction fetters;
He quickly learns the "types" of men,
And all the world of "letters."

With "forms" he scorns to compromise;
For him no "rule" has terrors;
The "slips" he makes, he can "re-
vise"—
They are but "printer's errors."

From doubtful questions of the
"Press"
He wisely holds aloof;
In all polemics, more or less,
His argument is "proof."
—Austin Dobson.

The Wind and the Leaves

I love the leaves. I noticed for the first time today how the light that falls upon them is changing. It is yellow. . . . This morning, too, I heard a strange wind in the trees. . . . Occasionally maple leaves flutter down. They flutter slowly, as if loth to go.

Do you remember how Madame de Sévigné loved the leaves? . . . She used to make a sort of pilgrimage to the wooded lanes of Livry to say goodbye to them. "I have come to spend the last fine days and to say goodbye to the leaves. They are still upon the trees. They have only changed color. Instead of being green they are like a sunrise—a many-colored sunrise." Thus, she, with the grace of that fluent old French tongue—whose mistress she was—wrote to Bussy-Rabutin in an eventful autumn late in the Great Century.—Edna Worthley Underwood.



River and houseboats, Colombo, Ceylon

Publisher's Photo Service, N. Y.

An Eastern Island

The visitor who for the first time approaches the coast of Ceylon is at once impressed by the complete contrast which it bears to the barren and lifeless shores of Suez or of Aden. There he gazes upon scorching rocks without a spark of vegetation to relieve the dull monotony of a parched and sterile shore. Here he comes upon a scene of intense luxuriance, where life and light combine to greet the eye with never-failing interest. By this, which is the usual route, there is no gradual introduction to tropical scenery and vegetation. The beautiful palm-fringed shore at once bursts into view.

But before mingling in this maze of Eastern wonders, it is worth while to glance around from the steamer, now safely anchored in the harbour of Colombo. The outrigger canoes are so quaint and singular in form as to excite immediate interest. They are constructed from the trunks of trees, which are first hollowed out and levelled at the top; the height of the sides is then raised by means of bulwarks made of planks lashed on, and thus a narrow trough is formed; at the most a foot wide at the top, but with considerable carrying capacity in the hollowed trunk beneath. Safe balance is secured by an outrigger attachment, which consists of two curved poles of wood, extending at right angles to a distance of about ten feet from the body of the boat, and connected at the ends by a float. The various parts are stitched together with twisted coccol fibre, which holds them more safely than rivets, whether out in the rough and open sea, or in forcing their way shorewards through the boisterous surf. Boats of this construction are used almost universally by the Singalese. . . . They withstand the roughest sea, and literally fly before the breeze. Very picturesque, too, they look when manned by small brown figures, clad only in gay-colored loin cloths and quaint straw hats.

As each steamer drops anchor within the magnificent breakwater of Colombo these curiously constructed craft crowd around, many of them bringing traders laden with precious stores, which they hope to dispose of for double or treble their market value to the unwary passengers; others plying for the hire of their boats to take passengers ashore; some with dusky Tamils, who sing unceasingly to the splash of their oars; many with comely Singalese of lighter complexion, their long hair twisted into a thick knot surmounted by a tortoise-shell comb, giving them a curiously feminine appearance; some with Indo-Arab traders in their curious costumes of many colours, and their shaven heads crowned with tall plaited brimless hats of many-colored silks. This motley fleet is the first scene of novelty that claims attention upon arrival in the harbour of Colombo.—From "Picturesque Ceylon," by Henry W. Cave.

The Woods

Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branch-
ing palm,
A sylvan scene, and as the ranks
ascend
Shade above shade, a woody theater
Of stateliest view.

—Milton.

was a Naval Academy at Gosport, something like Osborne, but it was on a small scale, and most boys went in by a different entrance; they were taken to sea on trial, as it were, by a captain who happened to be friendly. They were entered on the ship's books as first-class volunteers; a captain might take any number up to a dozen, according to the size of his ship, and a volunteer who got on well, and meant to stick to the Service, would be promoted before the end of his second year to the rank of midshipman, and begin to draw pay as an officer. Not that the pay was much—his father would still have to give him an allowance—but there was always a chance of prize-money, and in a boy's mind that counted for a lot.

The captain who had offered to take Charles was the Honorable Duncombe Pleydell-Bouverie, a very young man to command a ship. . . . But he had been a good lieutenant, and he was also the son of Jacob, Earl of Radnor, who was a friend of Mr. Pitt, the Prime Minister, and had a brother on the Navy Board. So he was given H. M. frigate "L'Almable," thirty-two guns, a beautiful ship captured from the French, who up to that time built better than we did. She kept her French name, but it was too French for her new masters; her own crew called her "Lame-able," and the rest of the Service spoke of her as "The Little Almable." She was indeed "little" according to our ideas—under eight hundred tons. . . .

Near the end of July, then, you must picture Charles leaving home proudly "to join his ship." There is no use trying to conceal the fact that he was proud; he was too excited to conceal it himself. He knew nothing of the life or duties he was going to begin, but he knew that England depended entirely upon the Navy. . . .

The journey was long. . . . he had never before travelled so far at one stretch, and none of the people he met knew that he was going to sea in a smart frigate. He was half afraid that his father would speak of it in public, but still more disappointed that he never did. Altogether it was a long dusty day. But Longford Castle made up for everything. He had never seen any castle before, except Windsor, and that was more like a town than a house. But here there were not only great round towers, but polite servants, and a place to put your hat and coat, and a kind hostess, and Charles's own captain, whom he knew a little already, and Captain Philip, whom he had seen once at Reading with the regiment and another Mr. Bouverie, and Lord Folkestone, whose little girl was just Molly-Maria's age, and above all, Lord Radnor himself, who treated Charles like a man and gave him next morning, when he went away, a pigskin purse with golden guineas in it, and looked the other way when he saw him. . . .

The captain took Charles in his own chaise to Portsmouth, and gave him an hour to buy his dirk and order his uniform. Then they went off to the frigate together, and Charles's adventures had begun. . . .

I shall not stop now to tell you what he thought of everything on board. Of course it was very queer to find for the cockpit, where he was to live for the next six years, was almost

thick with the odours of tar, cheese, tallow-candles. . . . and bilgewater. Some writers have made a great deal out of these discomforts; they talk as if life in the midshipmen's berth must have been miserable and degrading. But, then, another thing they criticize is the way the mids were incessantly talking, singing, ragging, and playing practical jokes. That doesn't sound as if they were very unhappy. I believe the truth is that they were. . . . full of good spirits, and never made the mistake of supposing that you must be comfortable before you can be happy. Also a good many of them were keen to get on in their profession, and when you are in that mood you are not thinking about the size of your washing-basin. Charles was one of this kind. He was aware that things were a bit rough, but pleased to find that they were not rougher than he could stand.—"The Book of the Blue Sea," Henry Newbolt.

Beauties of Meter in Bird-Song

A musician came to see me the other day, and we had the whole porch to ourselves. After we had talked of various superficialities for a while, I noted an intent look on his face, and he held a listening finger on his lip.

"What is it?" I asked.

"I was trying to analyze the musical sounds in nature, trying to scale the harmonies going on about us."

"Can you do it?"

"No," he said ruefully. "Our musical scale isn't equal to it. We have only tones and half-tones, while nature uses delicate shadings of sounds, fractions of tones we have no way of representing. Our instruments are too crude for the finer harmonies of nature. Listen to that bird-song now. There's an intricate beauty, a tonal subtlety in those trills that no man-made instrument could give. That little brook as it goes singing over its stones has a rippling melody we can never capture, never give on any mechanism man has made. Listen to the wind among the pine trees! What organ could reëcho those majestic diapasons, those sweeping chords?"

"I'd call them polyphonic prose," I answered. "They make me think of Amy Lowell's Can Grande's Castle. I think in terms of poetry, as you do of music. But there's a lovely rhythm in nature that forever eludes man and tantalizes him by its perfection. . . .

"Now, I lie here and try to scan these effects by metrical units. The sound of a galloping horse is pure dactylic. Of course, a bird song has a wild, overrunning rhythm that no fixed foot will measure, yet I can frequently find snatches of perfectly regular meters. The whistle of the quail, Bob White! Bob White! with its answer, All right! All right! is iambic, while the call of the redbird is amphibrac—sounding like Receive her! Receive her! The jay bird speaks in simple spondee, Jay! jay! jay! jay! like the crow's spondee! Caw! caw!"

"The whippoorwill's cry of Whip poor Will! Whip poor Will! is an amphibrac, short in the middle and long on the sides. The phoebe bird sings in trochees, Phoebe! Phoebe!

listen to them and try to fancy what poetic forms they're using of ours, or if they invent all their own. They'd probably scorn such artificial devices as the triolet, the ballade, and the like, but the sincerer songs, like the sonnet, they must be fond of. But no bird is long-winded enough to attempt an epic, for which I'm glad. The epic is an unnatural form, as is shown by the fact that no woman has written one. At least, I never heard of it if she did."

After the musician went away, I sat by myself on the porch listening to the sounds about me.—Dorothy Scarborough in "From a Southern Porch."

Horace Greeley Speaks of Miss Fuller

"My first acquaintance with Margaret Fuller was made through the pages of 'The Dial.' The lofty range and rare ability of that work, and its un-American richness of culture and ripeness of thought, naturally filled the 'fit audience, though few,' with a high estimate of those who were known as its conductors and principal writers. Yet I do not now remember that any article, which strongly impressed me, was recognized as from the pen of its female editor, prior to the appearance of 'The Great Law-suit,' afterwards matured into a volume more distinctively, yet not quite accurately, entitled 'Woman in the Nineteenth Century.' I think this can hardly have failed to make a deep impression on the mind of every thoughtful reader, as the production of an original, vigorous, and earnest mind. 'Summer on the Lakes,' which appeared some time after that essay, though before its expansion into a book, struck me as less ambitious in its aim, but more graceful and delicate in its execution; and as one of the clearest and most graphic delineations, ever given, of the Great Lakes, of the Prairies, and of the receding barbarism, and the rapidly advancing, but rude, repulsive semi-civilization, which were contending with most unequal forces for the possession of those rich lands. I still consider 'Summer on the Lakes' unequalled, especially in its pictures of the Prairies and of the sunnier aspects of Pioneer life.

"Yet, it was the suggestion of Mrs. Greeley—who had spent some weeks of successive seasons in or near Boston, and who had there made the personal acquaintance of Miss Fuller, and formed a very high estimate and warm attachment for her,—that induced me, in the autumn of 1844, to offer her terms, which were accepted, for her assistance in the literary department of the Tribune. A home in my family was included in the stipulation. I was myself barely acquainted with her, when she thus came to reside with us, and I did not fully appreciate her nobler qualities for some months afterward. Though we were members of the same household, we scarcely met save at breakfast; and my time and thoughts were absorbed in duties and cares, which left me little leisure or inclination for the amenities of social intercourse. . . .

"Of her writings I do not purpose to speak critically. I think most of her contributions to the Tribune, especially those of a directness, terseness, and practicality, which are wanting in some of her earlier productions. Good judges have confirmed my own opinion, that, while her essays in The Dial are more elaborate and ambitious, her reviews in the Tribune are far better adapted to win the favor and away the judgment of the great majority of readers. But, one characteristic of her writings I feel bound to commend—their absolute truthfulness. She never asked how this would sound, nor whether that would do, nor what would be the effect of saying anything; but simply, 'Is it the truth?' Is it such as the public should know? And if her judgment answered, 'Yes,' she uttered it.—From "Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli."

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EDITORIALS

Mr. Giolitti's Proposal

THE proposal which has just been made by John Giolitti, the Italian Premier, for solving the dispute in progress in the metal industries throughout Italy, is, to say the least of it, thoroughly Giolittian. The exact nature of the arrangement which Mr. Giolitti has in view is not yet known in sufficient detail to render possible any full consideration of the matter. Nevertheless, sufficient is known to indicate that Mr. Giolitti is making a good show of drastic action by ostensibly conceding, at one stroke, a very great deal of what Labor has been contending for in practically every country, for some time past. For the Italian Premier not only appears to be in favor of joint control of industry by employers and employees, but to be willing to go the length of giving such an arrangement the force of legal enactment at the earliest possible moment. Already he has appointed a commission of representatives of owners and men in the metal industry to draft a bill concerning control of that industry, with the object in view of submitting this bill, apparently with the full indorsement of the government, to the Chamber of Deputies, on its reassembly.

Now the Giolitti commission is already one of the most-talked-of facts in the current political situation in Italy. It is being received with mixed feelings. In some works, it has already had the effect of bringing workmen and employers together, and solving the problem, for the present at any rate, or setting it in a fair way to solution. There are many employers, however, who regard it with extreme disfavor, as a direct interference on the part of the government with individual rights; whilst the Socialists, almost to a man, are filled with a deep suspicion, being strongly of the opinion that the whole movement savors too strongly of monarchic control. The very fact that the government has proposed such a scheme, and thus taken the initiative, is clearly regarded by the Socialists as likely, if it is attended with success, to have but one result, politically speaking, and that is the establishment and strengthening of the Giolittian régime. This, it is to be imagined, is the very last thing that they desire. And so when they find Mr. Giolitti declaring, as he did in Turin the other day, that the time has come when there must be a radical revision of the relations hitherto existing between Capital and Labor, they are very far from welcoming this Saul amongst the prophets.

As a matter of fact, of course, it will, in all probability, be found that Mr. Giolitti has out-manuevered, not only the extreme Socialist, but the extreme conservative. Mr. Giolitti's whole policy, so far, has been pronouncedly the middle way, at any rate in domestic politics, and, as a consequence, he has been denounced as an opponent by both extremes. And so, in this new commission that he has formed, the party to hold the balance of power is the middle party, the representatives of that huge middle class which is neither owner nor workman, in the rough but effective meaning of those terms. The commission is to be composed of twelve men. Six are to be appointed by the owners, and six by the workmen, but two out of each six, it is stipulated, are to represent the technical and managerial element, in other words, the salaried middle class. It is this class, of course, that will practically decide the recommendations of the commission. By allying themselves now with the owner and now with the workman the "technical and managerial" representatives can level up or level down the proposals very much as they desire.

There can be no doubt, of course, that the commission is required and expected to evolve some sort of scheme whereby the whole basis of the control of industry will be widened. The commission, indeed, is directed to make concrete proposals for the participation of workmen "in the technical, financial, and disciplinary management of factories." There is, however, much virtue in the word participation. It may mean a very great deal, or it may mean very little indeed. The limitations which will, in all probability, be set to this control, after the question has been considered by a commission of twelve, four of which are owners and four representing the technical and managerial side of business, are not difficult to imagine.

The great pledge, however, for something being done along the lines of according some measure, at least, of control over industry to the workmen is the fact that no settlement that did not do this, no matter how fully it might be indorsed by a government commission, could hope for any permanence. Labor, in Italy, may not be roused to the revolutionary pitch which has been described in so many recent reports from the country, nevertheless, the government, especially a government headed by John Giolitti, cannot fail to be ever mindful of the fact that Italy is the home of Syndicalism. It is true that the doctrine never gained any serious hold on the Italian workman, and that when the great trial of strength took place between the Socialists, led by Turati and Ferri, and the Syndicalist followers of Arturo Labriola, at the memorable national congress in 1906, the Syndicalists were defeated by a majority of nearly five to one. Nevertheless, the government is well aware that the Syndicalists are still tremendously active, especially in the great industrial north, and that Syndicalist doctrines, all the more dangerous because ill-understood, have permeated the whole Labor outlook.

The explanation of Mr. Giolitti's proposals is, therefore, in all probability, to be found in this, that he is determined to make a show of giving the Syndicalists an opportunity to put their doctrines into practice; at any rate in a measure, confident, in the unlikely event of matters ever developing so far, of securing their final discredit by the failure he is sure

will attend their efforts. The time he has chosen to launch his proposal shows clearly that Mr. Giolitti is still a master of statecraft. The Syndicalists are indeed already discredited. In Rome, in Genoa, in Milan, and in many other cities throughout Italy, during the past few weeks, the workmen have been perfectly free to run the factories in the metal industry along any lines they thought best. The owners, on the advice of the authorities at Rome, a fact worthy of special note, made no attempt to regain control of their workshops, once the workmen had taken possession of them. The result has been that, within a very few days, deprived of engineers to run the machinery, again a significant fact, in view of the formation of Mr. Giolitti's commission, and without raw material, work in the factories was quickly brought to a standstill. Then came the declaration of the Socialist Party, after the great meeting at Milan, about ten days ago, to the effect that "the Italian proletariat is not yet ready for Communism," and now, on the top of this very large measure of disillusionment, comes Mr. Giolitti's proposal. The latest word on the subject is significant. It is to the effect that delegates of employers have intimated to Mr. Giolitti that they are unable to accept his formula for reaching a solution of the question, but will submit to it. Mr. Giolitti has valiantly replied that he will take full responsibility himself for imposing it. Mr. Giolitti's plan may be the longest way round, but he is evidently convinced that it is the shortest way home; and Mr. Giolitti may be right.

The "Flivver" Sets the Pace

IT is pointed out by some of those who seem inclined to regard Mr. Ford's announced reduction in the selling price of his automobiles and automobile trucks as somewhat spectacular, and a play to the galleries, that newspapers have given free space to his statement which would not have been given as generously to a similar announcement concerning reductions in clothing, food, or fuel prices. While such observations may be correct, at least to a considerable extent, they are correct only because no other single individual or company, perhaps, stands in a position to fix and regulate, arbitrarily, commodity prices affecting an article in which so large a percentage of the consuming public is interested. No one, so far as known, has seriously and sincerely discounted the economic importance of Mr. Ford's decision. The tendency is far too apparent to continue the effort to make the "flivver" the butt of the joke, rather than to deny the right of its manufacturer to whatever gratuitous publicity he may be able to gain. The paragraphs and joke-mongers have for years made a present to "the Ford" of more advertising than could have been obtained by the systematic outlay of hundreds of thousands of dollars. But in the present instance it should be admitted that, had the Minneapolis flour mills announced a reduction of one-third in the selling price of flour, or had one of the larger oil companies similarly reduced the price of its product, news writers and publishers in the United States would have given the fact as great publicity as that given to Mr. Ford's new price schedule, as is indicated by the news page space devoted by newspapers generally to announced price readjustments made immediately after, and perhaps as a direct result of, the initial action by Mr. Ford.

The economic importance even of the voluntary cutting down, by one-third, in the selling price of the product of an automobile manufacturing plant is not, as every one realizes, in the fact that a hundred thousand, or five hundred thousand, people, in the next year or so, will be able to buy that particular vehicle more cheaply, although that, in itself, is not unimportant. It is that the action is sympathetic, in that it indicates a positive recession from the apex of war-time and post-war price schedules of what may be regarded as a barometric commodity. It cannot be claimed, of course, that the price of "flivvers" controls or regulates the price of eggs or butter, any more than that the price of eggs or butter fixes the prices of touring cars, roadsters, and automobile trucks. But it may be insisted, and logically, that the price of each does affect the other, and to no inconsiderable extent. High prices obtained for eggs and butter indicate high prices for automobiles, as surely as lower prices for automobiles indicate lower prices for eggs and butter. There is, between the extremes, as they may be regarded, a sympathetic line, almost indistinguishable though it may be, by which those extremes are affected, and it is only because the reaction so apparent is felt first at the end indicated by the automobile that the barometer there was the first to record it.

Between the extremes indicated, and in industrial and commercial zones apparently outside their direct influence, there is a vast area, as there are almost numberless commodities, concerning which the effort will no doubt be to maintain existing price levels. Manufacturers and dealers who have persisted in what has commonly been regarded as profiteering methods will naturally be the last to yield to what appears to be the newer order in the industrial and commercial world. Since the announcement by Mr. Ford, there have been, on the part of many representative manufacturing and distributing organizations throughout the United States, voluntary reductions in wholesale and retail prices. Thus far, as in the case of Mr. Ford, there is no announced intention of reducing wages from the present standards. This policy, exactly contrary to the policy heretofore pursued in times of industrial readjustment, would appear to be economically sound. For several years, as is well known, wage advances have been followed or accompanied by proportionate advances in living costs. This progressive process, continued year after year, was only making impossible conditions more impossible. A stop had to be put to it, and this stop has come, apparently, in just the way to injure no one, but, rather, in a manner to benefit all. Wage reductions may follow, but if they do, the indications are that they will follow naturally and as a matter of course, commensurate and compensating reductions having been made in the costs which wage earners and millions of others are obliged to pay for the everyday necessities. The process, now that it is inaugurated, may prove to be neither difficult nor disconcerting. Heretofore it has been popularly regarded as almost impossible.

Business Policy Changes in Canada

ALTHOUGH due, of course, to a variety of causes, the changes in policy which are being made by British firms doing business in Canada are curiously illustrative of Canada's emergence as a Nation. Hitherto, it has been very largely the custom with British companies in Canada, especially the older firms, to maintain their headquarters in Great Britain, and retain the management, as far as possible, in British hands. In this way, no doubt, it was hoped that the management would be kept in more direct touch with the shareholders and directors, and thus a more prudent management be secured. Since the war, however, it has come to be recognized very definitely that, with the tremendous development of purely Canadian business concerns which is going on, British managers of British firms in Canada, trained as they are in different business methods, and viewing matters from a different standpoint, are often at a disadvantage. The tendency now is, therefore, to transfer the headquarters from the United Kingdom to Canada, and to introduce Canadian management. One of the leaders in this new policy is the Hudson's Bay Company, which is the oldest trading corporation in the British Commonwealth. At the recent annual meeting, the governor of the company, Sir Robert Kindersley, announced that the directors were examining carefully the possibility of turning some, at least, of the company's departments into purely Canadian enterprises, with a separate board of directors in Canada controlling and administering their affairs.

One of the chief advantages of such a change in policy, apart from the question of securing a management naturally better posted in the business ways of the country, is that companies so reorganized will be relieved from the present serious burden of a double taxation. British companies, doing business in Canada under purely British management and control, pay taxes both in Ottawa and in London, and are thus placed at a considerable disadvantage, especially in the matter of securing funds for development work. This, of course, has always been the case, but in the days before the war, when taxation was comparatively low, the advantages of control from Great Britain were no doubt thought to outweigh the disadvantage of the double tax. Today, however, the situation is considerably different, and with taxes at their present level, both in Canada and the United Kingdom, the double burden has become impossible, if just profits are to be secured.

From every point of view, it would seem as if the change should be welcome and welcomed. The British managed company is really a relic of the old days of the "gentleman adventurer," and the reason for it is long since passed.

Packing-House Offices

TWO large elevators, on opposite sides of the entrance hall, take employees and visitors to the various floors of the building that is entirely given over to the general offices of one of the great Chicago packing companies. The arrangement of the elevators, with the stairways surrounding them, reminds one of the days when this same establishment had as its office a huge room at the top of a great building, a room that was reached by similarly arranged elevators in a sort of tower, which was detached from the main building, and from the top of which a kind of inclosed runway led to the office. In those days the firm prided itself on having one of the largest single office-rooms in the world. In fact, it has always been priding itself on the largest or the first of something. Its present office-building, retaining some of the tried features of the famous old offices, was intended to be a model of its kind. The windows, for instance, are never opened, but a special ventilation system supplies all the air in both winter and summer.

As one leaves the elevator and enters the great open office that is to be found on any floor of the present building, one is impressed by two things: first, the extreme rush of the place, and second, the fact that the private offices of the great ones of the company are not so very private after all. Boys rush hither and thither through the swinging gates. They never loiter, nor even merely walk. Heads of departments sit, in their shirt-sleeves, at desks that are placed very close together. Typists incessantly click at their machines. Here at one table a dozen or more boys do nothing but remove the carbons from orders that have been typed by other boys, on special forms in triplicate, quadruplicate, quintuplicate, and so on. Frequently the head of the department himself aids in the removal of the carbons. Every one is very obviously working. That is one of the traditions of the business—for every employee to carry on his particular activity at the utmost speed. Of course, now that the younger generation of the family is running the business, one sees sometimes, in the office at least, an approach to leisure that was unknown fifteen or twenty years ago. If, for instance, one of the officers of the company steps out from his private office to talk to some one at the counter that fences in the main part of the room, he may take his time. The contrast between his action and that of the others, however, is marked. The private offices are ranged around the walls of the great room, much as in the old office of twenty years ago. Each such office has glass windows and usually open doors, through which even the casual visitor may see what conferences are going on.

In a way, it is a very democratic sort of office. Employees and managers of branch offices of the company often wear their hats about their work, or sometimes battered straw hats, in the manner of marketmen generally. In the main office, however, the hat-wearing has largely been given up. Still, the place is obviously not a bank, or even the office of a great manufacturing concern. One feels that this particular system of hurry, with people coming and going constantly, and apparently nothing hidden, has perhaps less dignity than that either of the bank or the firm that manufactures, say, automobiles. Yet the system manifestly has a sweep and an energy that have developed in accord with the bigness of aim of the company. In surroundings such as these, important questions of business policy have been decided by men who have considered themselves simple Ameri-

cans with a certain ability in the making of decisions and the development of possibilities. It is always interesting to contemplate a great office as an indication of character in business, just as it is to consider a country home as an evidence of the tastes of its owner. Even a glance around a packing-house office helps one to understand something of the point of view of the packers.

Editorial Notes

MR. APPLETON, the secretary of the General Federation of Trades Unions, in England, has what our old friend William would have termed a pretty wit. Accused, at the Trades Unions Congress, by Mr. Robert Williams of being scurrilous, by Mr. Bromley of vilification, and having his activities described by Mr. Cramp as abhorrent, he merely smiles, and explains that these gentlemen desire revolution because they have not read history. This is what might be termed adding insult to injury, especially as Mr. Appleton goes on to explain that he is a political evolutionist, a term which he defines as one who wishes to see the country "grow up" and not "blow up." After which it is easy to picture the three ingenious apostles of Benjamin Disraeli, who insisted that invective was an ornament of debate, asking for their tables in order, like Hamlet, to record their opinion "That one may smile, and smile, and be a villain," in England no less than in Denmark.

AUSTRALIAN editors must be puzzling their heads just now as to what member of their fraternity started the idea about the American "Frith Act." It appears that some one of the fourth estate in the Antipodes declared that under this act American trusts "can buy the products of the cheapest markets of the world, take them to the United States in bond, stamp them as products of the United States and reexport them." Categorical enough, to be sure, even though the implication was similar to that brought against the Germans, before the war, by British manufacturers. But no one appears to have suspected the truth until the National Foreign Trade Council, of New York, saw fit to explain matters to the Sydney Bulletin. Now the Australians know to their chagrin that there is no Frith Act, and no Congressman named Frith. There is only a modest little Tariff Act of 1913, under which, however, the country of origin must be clearly indicated on the imported goods. The question now is: Have the Australians been hoaxed, or are they the victims of a printer's error?

ONE sincerely hopes that the wish expressed by The American Art News, that "museums should absolutely decline all gifts saddled with any condition," may be carried into effect. Go into any large art gallery, the Metropolitan Museum, the National Gallery, the Louvre, and so on, with intent to study the works of a particular artist. What does one usually find? Instead of an assemblage of that master's works, so coordinated and hung as to present an intelligible idea of, say, his early, middle, and late periods, it is almost certain that the works will be found scattered all over the gallery. An "early" is "skied" in some loan collection at one end of the building, a "late" is hung at the other end, while the chances are that a specimen of the painter's middle period greets you near the entrance. This fidelity to conditions which demand that a collector's gifts be kept in one and the same room, irrespective of schools, has other drawbacks. But this lively imitation of a hunt for a needle in a stack of hay is quite likely to discourage the average visitor to a gallery from going again.

AS A means, presumably, of startling the reader, a theatrical manager in New York recently printed an advertisement advising the public not to visit a play being given under his management. He added that the play was a botch, that its subject was hackneyed, and that the star was a bad actor. No less startling, however, was the recent advertisement of a film producer stating that a certain production cost something less than a million, "although my press agent will probably claim that it cost \$2,000,000." Many an advertiser has learned to his satisfaction that truth is stronger than fiction as a means of drawing buyers of his goods, and some time, perhaps, some manager will advertise a touring company as containing "three of the original New York cast of fifteen."

THE proposal to abolish summer vacations from the school system of California is not such a radical movement as it may appear to many. In reality it is merely a proposition to return to somewhat the same conditions that existed in most of the eastern states about the time of the Civil War. Then the school children were required to attend school until well into July, and to resume their work in the latter part of August. The State Superintendent of Schools of California recommends the change because of the inducement to idleness which the long summer vacations offer to the boys of the schools. His proposal is likely to be widely discussed in educational circles because of the debatable points which the subject offers.

WHEN asked, at a United States Senate committee hearing in New York, to state his views on reconstruction, Herbert Hoover found no hesitation in selecting a point at which he would start activities. He declared that he would begin by reconstructing the departments of government at Washington, declaring them "inefficient as the result of a hundred years of accumulated negligence." That statement appears to contain an explanation of the reluctance of politicians to select as a leader a man who, for one thing, would promptly uncover so much once he set foot in the White House.

"THE man who wants to measure up to the full stature of a patriot in this country will plant a tree every chance he gets, and if he lives in the north, the more spruce trees he plants the better," says the Lawrence (Massachusetts) Telegram. The advice may be commendable, but it can hardly be said to be novel. Was it not Sir Walter Scott who put into the mouth of one of his characters words to this effect: "When you're doin' nothing else, Jock, plant a tree, and it'll be growin' when you're sleepin'!"